

Handsome Premiums FOR THOSE SENDING NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In view of the rapid settlement and development of this country during the present year, and the exceptionally bright outlook which the future presents, The Nor'-West Farmer has decided to institute a campaign of work which will, we believe, interest each one of our subscribers and friends, and will give this paper a big lift into a much higher sphere of usefulness than that which it has ever been able to occupy heretofore.

The circulation of The Nor'-West Farmer, which at present is over 15,000 copies each issue, places it in the homes of more than twice as many of the farmers and ranchers of Manitoba and the N.W.T. as are subscribing for any other farm paper printed, and considerably more than are reached by all similar farm papers combined.

But there are still many of the newer settlers of the country who have not yet given their subscription for The Nor'-West Farmer, but into whose homes its visits would be as keenly appreciated as is now the case with those already on our lists. In most cases a little word by a present subscriber is all that is required in order to induce those not now taking The Farmer to "go and do likewise." Our premium advertisements below will give you our practical arguments why you should speak that "little word."

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

In preparing the following list of premiums to induce our friends to secure clubs of NEW subscribers, we have carefully selected only such articles as we can confidently send out as being exactly as represented. They are all manufactured by reliable firms, and none of them are bogus, while in many cases they are of exceptionally high quality.

SENT CHARGES PREPAID.

They are all sent EXPRESS OR POSTAGE PREPAID BY US to any part of Manitoba or the Territories. The books will be sent by mail, but in the case of other articles the express office should be given, as well as the post office.

MUST BE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscriptions sent us by club-raisers must all be for NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and must be accompanied by remittance in full at the regular yearly rate of \$1.00 for twelve months.

DO NOT HOLD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It is especially urged that those who undertake to secure clubs of NEW subscribers should not hold subscriptions any longer than is absolutely necessary before forwarding. Do not wait to secure the full number of subscribers for a premium, but send each one along as secured, marking each letter in large writing with the words, "Premium Clubbing Order," and carefully stating your own name and address as well as those of subscribers. Credit will thus be given you upon our books, and whatever premium it is desired to secure may be ordered as soon as the full number of subscriptions have been sent.

Always keep a record of all names sent us, and date of sending.

Sample copies for distribution will, upon request, be sent those interested in this work.

These offers close December 31st, 1902.

Winchester Model 1900 Single Shot Rifle.



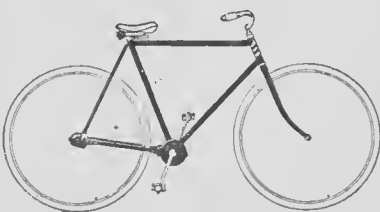
Standard and only style made. Round barrel, 18 inches long, 22 calibre, safety hammer attachment, weighs about 2 1/2 lbs. This rifle is a very true shooter, and is a favorite for chicken and small game. It is one of the most desirable small rifles of its class upon the market. Sent free, express prepaid, for... ..20 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The King Air Gun.



Handsome nickel plated Air Gun for boys. Uses BB shot and shoots about 60 feet. Handsome, powerful and strongly made. Just the thing for the boys. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... ..FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Highest Grade Bicycles.



Your choice of any model of 1902 style Cleveland, Massey-Harris, Brantford or Perfect Bicycles. Lady's or gentleman's. Not second class or damaged, but the very best wheel of these makes which is put upon the market, and to be selected by winner from the regular catalogues of the makers. This is a really wonderful offer. Wheel will be sent free, charges prepaid, to anyone sending us... ..

...120 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Footballs.

Best English Association Football, splendid pigskin leather, well made. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... ..9 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.



Silver Plated Teaspoons.

Half-dozen silver-plated Teaspoons, handsome pattern. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... ..FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Solid Nickel Teaspoons.

Half-dozen solid nickel Teaspoons. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... ..THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.



Nickel Case Farmer's Watch.

A strong nickel case farmer's Watch, with good time-keeping movement. Just the thing for the youth on the farm. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... ..6 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Boy's Sterling Silver Watch.

Open faced, genuine sterling silver Boy's Watch, fitted with American movement and recommended as a good time-keeper. Sent free, nicely packed, charges prepaid, for 16 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.



Farmer's Pocket Knife.



This is a strong, well-made, well-tempered two-bladed Knife which is being sold right along by the largest hardware stores in Winnipeg, at 40 cents, and is considered extra good value at that cash price. It is manufactured by one of the largest and most reliable cutlery firms in the world, and while of convenient size, is of sufficient strength to be especially valuable to farmers and farmers' sons. Will be sent free, charges prepaid, for... ..ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

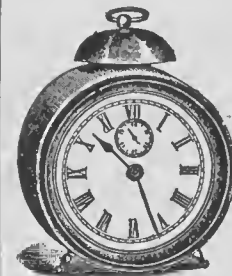


BOOKS.

A large selection of the best books, by standard authors. Printed on good paper from good type, and bound in cloth with new artistic stamping in gold and two inks. These books are all well worth putting into the library.

Aesop's Fables.
Anderson's Fairy Tales.
Aunt Diana. Rosa N. Carey.
Averil. Rosa N. Carey.
Child's History of England. Dickens.
Christmas Stories. Chas. Dickens.
David Copperfield. Chas. Dickens.
Deerslayer, The. J. F. Cooper.
Donovan. Edna Lyall.
East Lynne. Mrs. Henry Wood.
First Violin. Jessie Fothergill.
Gold Elsie. E. Marlitt.
Great Expectations. Charles Dickens.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Gulliver's Travels. Dean Swift.
In His Steps. C. M. Sheldon.
Ivanhoe. Sir W. Scott.

John Halifax. Miss Mulock.
Kenilworth. Sir Walter Scott.
Last Days of Pompeii. Bulwer-Lytton.
Last of the Mohicans. J. F. Cooper.
Light that Failed. Rudyard Kipling.
Lorna Doone. Blackmore.
Natural Law in the Spiritual World. Drummond.
Old Curiosity Shop. Chas. Dickens.
Old Mamselle's Secret. E. Marlitt.
Oliver Twist. Chas. Dickens.
Only the Governess. R. N. Carey.
Pathfinder, The. J. F. Cooper.
Pilgrim's Progress. John Bunyan.
Pillar of Fire. Professor Ingraham.
Prairie. J. Fenimore Cooper.
Robinson Crusoe. Daniel Defoe.
Romance of Two Worlds. Marie Corelli.
Romola. George Eliot.
Scottish Chiefs. Jane Porter.
Sketch Book. Washington Irving.
Stickit Minister. S. R. Crockett.
Swiss Family Robinson. Wyss.
Tempest and Sunshine. Mrs. Holmes.
Ten Nights in a Barroom. Arthur.
Tom Brown at Oxford. Hughes.
Treasure Island. R. L. Stevenson.
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea. Verne.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. H. B. Stowe.
Under Two Flags. "Ouida."
Vanity Fair. W. M. Thackeray.
Waverley. Sir Walter Scott.
We Two. Edna Lyall.
White Company, The. A. Conan Doyle.
Won by Waiting. Edna Lyall.
Sent free, post-paid, for... ..ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.



Alarm Clock

Nickle Waterbury Alarm Clock, good works, guaranteed to give excellent satisfaction. Sent packed in shipping box, express charges prepaid, for... ..

FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Boy's Lacrosse Sticks.



A good strong boy's Lacrosse Stick. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... ..THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Brooches.

Nice gold filled Brooch, handsome design and first-class goods. Just the thing for the girls and young ladies. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... ..TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Can Secure Any Other Desired Article.

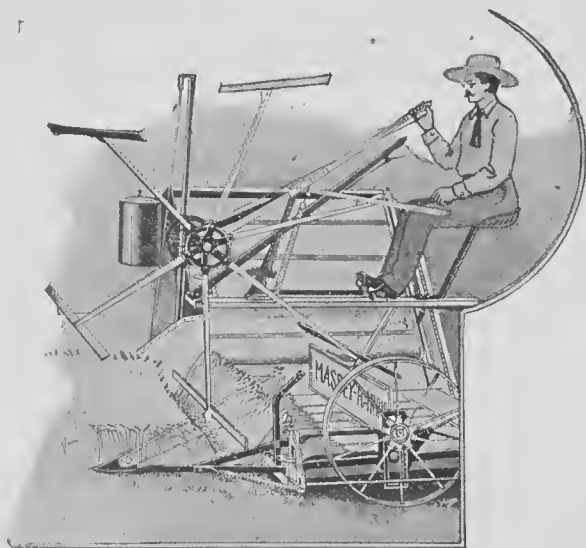
If any person wishes to secure anything not offered in our list of premiums, and will write us stating what the desired article may be, we shall be pleased to let him know the best offer we can make by securing the goods at wholesale rates and supplying them free for new subscriptions.

Do Not Forget

The premiums offered here are not given only to the first ones sending the necessary number of subscriptions, but the offers are open to everyone. There is no chance whatever about them. You know that if you secure the necessary number of NEW subscribers, you will receive the articles.

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

Handle Any Kind of Crop



No Grain too Short

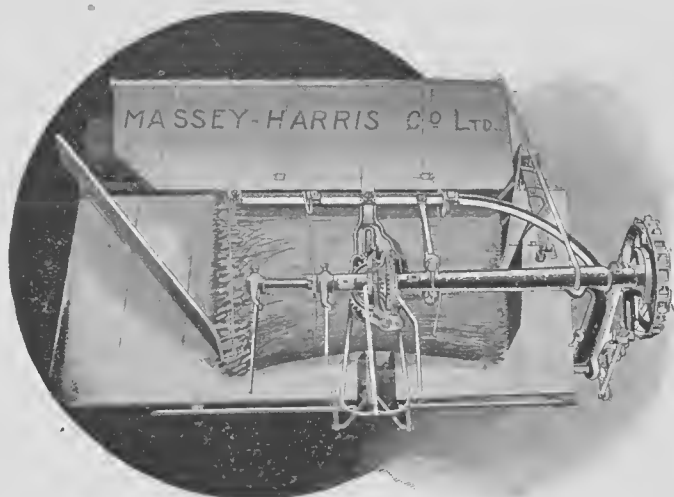
SUCCESSFULLY



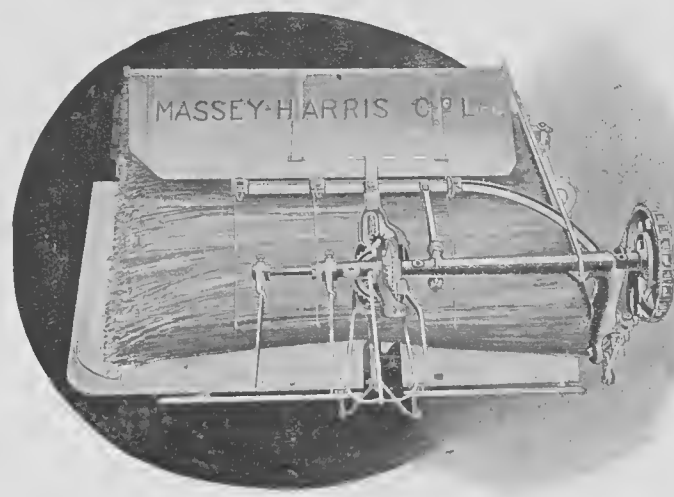
None too Long

to be Well Handled

By the Massey-Harris Reel



Note how the Head-board guides the grain in making short sheaves.



In making long sheaves the Massey-Harris Head-board can be laid FLAT on the deck.

The above are but a FEW of the many points of excellence of

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

There are many others of equal merit which it will pay every prospective purchaser to look into.

Our Agents will take pleasure in pointing these out.

OVER 200 AGENCIES THROUGHOUT MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES
HEAD OFFICE FOR THE WEST:
Princess Street,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
OR
ANY INFORMATION

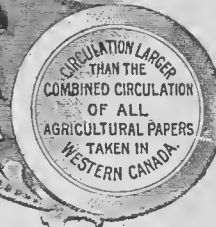
ESTABLISHED 1882

THE

NOR-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

VOL. 21, No. 15
WHOLE No. 290

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 5, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance**Encouragement to Territorial Sheep Industry.**

Arrangements have recently been completed between the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the Territorial Department of Agriculture whereby the Department will be able to extend assistance towards the importation of pure-bred rams, the same as is now given in the case of pure-bred bulls and cows. The rams (which must be delivered at some convenient point on the said railway in Ontario) will be gathered and forwarded by carload lots to the West in charge of a reliable man and distributed at desired points upon the C.P.R. main line or branches in the Territories. The government and railway company defray all expenses over and above the sum of \$2 per head, which must be deposited by the applicant. As soon as parties are in a position to make application to the Department at Regina for the transportation of stock, blank forms will, upon notification, be supplied them, which are to be filled out and returned to the Department, accompanied by the sum of \$2 for each ram.

Flock masters availing themselves of this offer will be expected to make their own arrangements, through friends or otherwise, regarding the purchase of their rams. If, however, they are unable to do so, they will, upon application to the Department, be placed in communication with the secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association of Ontario, who will purchase for them what stock they require for a nominal commission.

It is not necessary for applicants for transportation of rams under this arrangement to make their purchases in the East prior to filing their applications with the Department. If anyone desires to obtain the reduced rate in question, he should file his application at once, and he can then purchase what stock he requires in the East, at his convenience. As the shipment will not take place until the month of November, there will be ample time to complete such arrangements. Should he fail to do so, the deposit in the hands of the Department will be returned to him.

As above indicated, only male stock can be accepted for transportation under the arrangement outlined, and no more than four head can be shipped to any one applicant at the \$2 rate. The Department will, however, also be able to arrange for the transportation of pure-bred ewes, on the understanding that applicants pay the full proportionate cost of transportation. All stock will be accepted for transportation at owner's risk only, but every precaution will be taken to ensure safe delivery.

As the number of rams which it is intended to bring into the Territories during the coming autumn under the foregoing scheme is at present limited, applications will be considered in this Department on a basis of priority, and

farmers will, therefore, find it to their interest to make formal application for space at the earliest date possible.

Action along some such lines as indicated above has been one of the crying needs of the West for many years. It is a notorious fact that the sheep industry in the mixed farming districts of Northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Eastern Assiniboia has been suffering severely from prohibitive transportation rates upon rams, which generally have to be sent by express owing to the lack of other transportation facilities at the time of the year when they are required, thus doubling the cost of obtaining a change of sires. The arrangement the Department has now been able to make practically reduces the cost of a serviceable ram, landed at Territorial points from Ontario, by \$15 to \$20 per head, and brings first-class breeding stock within the means of the ordinary farmer. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Department are certainly entitled to congratulations upon the valuable privileges placed at the disposal of sheepmen in the Territories, which ought to give impetus to breeding operations in the outlying portions of the West.

remunerative cash market for such animals. They also facilitate the exchange of pure-bred sires. Experience has taught that farmers and ranchers often have considerable difficulty in disposing of rams which have been in use in a neighborhood for some years. These sales can furnish a convenient medium for selling discarded sires and buying others.

The Sheep Breeders' Association has just issued a circular setting forth the objects and aims of the association, the rules governing the sheep show, also those governing the auction sale.

It has been decided to admit rams from Manitoba and Ontario for the present, but the association is looking forward towards the day when its members will be able to supply all the rams themselves. The secretary has received intimation that 200 rams will be entered and it is expected that fully 300 will be put up for sale. All of them will be pure-bred and a catalogue will be issued as soon as possible. In order that this can be done those who have rams for sale should enter them at as early a date as they can.



KING EDWARD'S FAMOUS THOROUGHBRED-PERSIMMON.

Kindly loaned by The Rider and Driver, New York.

Fall Show and Auction Sale of Sheep.

The Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association, in conjunction with the Medicine Hat Agricultural Society, have arranged to hold the fall show and auction sale of sheep, decided upon recently and announced in *The Farmer*, at Medicine Hat, on September 30 and October 1, 2 and 3, 1902. This step marks a new era in the sheep industry of the West and *The Farmer* wishes the new association every success in its efforts to build it up.

The principle of disposing of pure-bred stock by auction sale has been put to a thorough test in the Territories during the past two years and has proven such a signal success that this method of disposing of pure-bred stock has now become permanently established in the West. These sales wield a powerful influence in developing home breeding of pure-bred stock by furnishing a

In order to assist the sale the association has made arrangements with the C. P. R. to take animals from the sellers' nearest railway station and to deliver them again to the purchaser's nearest station west of Moose Jaw. In each case a nominal fee of 50c. will be charged.

Previous auction sales of pure-bred stock in the Territories have conveyed many useful pointers to breeders. The most unmistakable lesson has been that in order to obtain the maximum value for animals they must be in good, thrifty condition. In fact, it hardly seems possible to have them too fat to please bidders. It is obvious that owing to this circumstance breeders and ranchers cannot afford to send rams and ewes to the sale that do not carry all the flesh it is possible to put on them through legitimate feeding.

Full particulars can be had from C. W. Peterson, secretary-treasurer, Regina, Assa.

The French Canadian Horse.

By A. Cates, Napinka, Man.

In your issue of the 5th of July I notice a question by John Clark, of Carman, asking about French-Canadian horses. My knowledge of this horse dates back about 50 years, and it was as a driver of those hardy little animals that I first undertook to earn a livelihood. At that time the freighting from the cities to the logging camps or shanties was all done with single horses hitched between a pair of shafts, linked to a sleigh called a "train." Each driver handled two horses, driving one, the other following. The shafts acted as a brake when going down hill, as the sleigh went forward on them the length of the link, which brought the weight of the load on to the horse's back, and enabled him to steady the whole down the hill. A line of forty or more horses and trains was a common sight on the roads in those days. Each horse would haul through this mountainous country about 800 pounds.

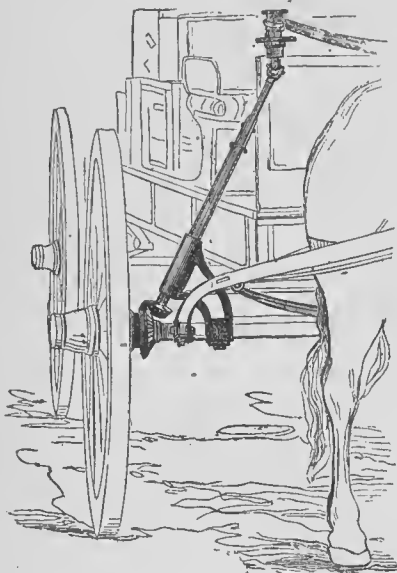
The French-Canadian horse of those days had shoulders and neck like a Clydesdale; his head was small, with a pair of sharp ears that clearly indicated the mood of the critter by their continual working, and were easily understood by the driver. The mane and foretop was heavy and generally wavy. He was large at the girth and had long hips with a short, strong back and loin. He drooped at an angle of 45 degrees to the tail and was thin at the stifle. His front legs were often bent a little backwards and always strong at the arm; his hind legs were crooked, bringing the feet well under the body; he had a short fetlock and stood on a steeple-shaped hoof. He was of all colors, and walked with a shambling gait. He was usually a quick walker. His weight was about the same as the load he drew—about 800-weight. I never saw one that would weigh more than 1,000 lbs. He was a small feeder and exceedingly hardy.

A law was passed by the Quebec Legislature prohibiting the use of the "train," on account of the hollows or "cahots" that were made by it on the road. This brought double sleighs into use, which were hauled by horses of a heavier class, and with the "train" the French-Canadian horse gradually disappeared, and thirty years ago they were as rare as a thoroughbred shaganappi pony is here now. Halfbreed French-Canadian horses were replaced by quarter-breeds, and up the line they went until the Thoroughbred, the Shire, and the Clyde were the horses in use in Quebec, as well as in the other provinces. I could tell Mr. Clark at once, if I saw his horse walk, how much French-Canadian breeding there was in him, but I think I am safe in saying that he is likely to have more Clyde blood in him than French-Canadian. There never was a record kept of the breeding of those horses.

Note.—We have been informed that a stud book of French-Canadian horses has recently been established at Quebec. J. A. Couture, secretary of the Breeders' Association, Quebec, Que., is the registrar.

A New Device for Holding Horses.

The accompanying illustration for holding the reins in such a manner as to prevent a horse from running away when left standing has been invented by P. Mayotte, of Wells, Mich. It is so simple that the following description of it from the Scientific American will be readily understood by anyone. If this is a success there will soon be no need of a hitching post:—



Supported in a bracket on the vehicle is a spindle carrying a disk provided with hooks to serve as a fastening means for the reins. Beneath this disk is a ratchet wheel engaged by a spring-pressed pawl. The lower end of the spindle protrudes from the bracket, and is connected by a universal joint to a rod which telescopes in a tube carried in a bracket on the front axle. On the rod are a series of pins, which project through longitudinally ranging slots in the tube, whereby the rotary motion of the tube is communicated to the rod. At the lower end of the tube is a small bevel gear, which engages a large bevel gear on the hub of one of the front wheels. The teeth of these gears are curved outwardly, so as to allow for any unevenness in the road, and all play in the parts is taken up by a spring coiled in the tube and abutting against the end of the rod held therein. A lever on the rod connects with the top of the tube and permits the latter to be lifted sufficiently to disconnect the gears. This will be found useful in long drives, when it is desirable to save the parts from wear.

To fasten the horse, one needs simply to wind the reins around the spindle and secure them under a hook on the disk. If the horse should start forward, the reins will be quickly wound up on the spindle, and the animal suddenly checked. Any subsequent backward movement would have no effect, on account of the spring-pressed pawl ratchet, which prevents rotation of the spindle in the opposite direction. Hence, whichever way the horse may turn, the wheels cannot be moved.

Breeding Army Horses in Canada.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, chief veterinary officer of the Dominion Government, has issued a bulletin on the above subject. In previous issues of The Farmer we have paid considerable attention to this subject and are glad to find our ideas reproduced and strongly indorsed by such good authorities as Dr. Rutherford and Col. Ravenhill. No matter what style of horse is wanted, an infusion of the best class of Thoroughbred blood near the foundation is most likely to assure satisfactory results in the long run.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Headquarters for pure clean seed. Price \$4.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Virden in bran sacks, in cotton sacks 40c. extra. Send for circular. Nine bulls, 11 to 26 months.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and Importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytton Stamp (imported), cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Imp. Baron's Pride, herd bull. B. P. Rock eggs and Bronze Turkey eggs for sale.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytton Hero and Crimson Chief.

W. H. THOMPSON, East Selkirk, Manitoba. For sale—Several first-prize Cotswold, Oxford Down and Dorset Horned rams.

ADAMSON BRDS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

FINLAY MCGRAE, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. An extra good stock bull and four bull calves for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. MCDIARMID, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

D. VAN VORIS, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Hares and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plm Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man. Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearling rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Choice young pigs for sale from imported stock.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Three June litters, also three sows. Nov. litter also. B. Rock eggs.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleavery, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old bull for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine. Young pigs for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

O.I.C. SWINE A. E. Thompson, Hannah, North Dakota.

THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

W. FOSTER, Napinka, Man., breeder of Tamworth swine. Young pigs for sale.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

Driving Horses—30 head. Apply to B. C. Parker, Morden, Man. 15

For Sale—One pure-bred Shropshire ram. Apply to T. J. Taylor, Cartwright, Man. 15

Wanted—Separator in good order, for five-horse tread power. Joseph Rear, Keyes, Man. 15

For Sale—One four-year-old Shorthorn bull, good stock getter, color dark red. Price \$100. J. W. Brown, Lumsden, Assa. 13-16

For Sale—500 head of sheep, principally ewes and lambs. Apply George M. Webb, Regina, Assa. 14-19

For Sale—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Cherry, Souris. 15

For Sale Cheap—Imported Yorkshire boar, "Summer Hill Royalty" 3731. Address W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 13-15

\$10.00 Weekly—Copying letters at home, either sex. Send stamp for particulars. Northern Supply Co., Box 337, Quebec.

For Sale—Two pens of Barred Rocks. One mated for pullet and one for cockerel breeding. These are imported birds. Apply to Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

Threshermen—We sell an adjustable cylinder wrench, fits any nut, is absolutely the best wrench money can buy. Write for circulars to Phillips & McAdam, Indian Head, Assa.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 15

For Sale—First-class farm horses in teams or carloads. Parties wanting Indian ponies can be supplied by carload. John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta. 13-20

For Sale—Clydesdale Stallion, Admiral Sampson [2694], Vol. 10, seven years old, sound, pure foal getter, color black, broke single or double. Wm. Iverach, Beulab, Man. 15-18

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 15

For Sale—Three Gordon setter bitches, 12 months old, their father and mother both purebred pedigree dogs, imported in 1900. Splendid pups. Price \$25 each. Capt. Davidson, Box 406, Calgary, Alta. 13-16

For Sale—Three-horse Moody tread power, in good order, have used to thresh, run chopper, cutter, with wind elevator, etc. Business increased, had to get larger power. J. H. Farthing, Millwood, Man. 15

600 Sheep for Sale—As I have got to reduce my flock, I will offer for sale choice young ewes, ewe lambs, etc., in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to Thos. Harkness, Hazelwood P.O., Whitewood, Assa. 15-17

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can only spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

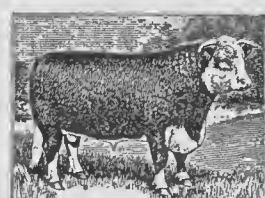
Farm for Sale or to Rent—440 acres, six miles southeast of Sidney, 200 acres under cultivation and about 80 more can be broken, good buildings, half-mile from P.O., school and church, all fenced, first-class farm for mixed farming, plenty of good water. For particulars apply to C. E. Routly, Arizona P.O., Man. 15

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the valuable ranch known as Lakeview Farm, Katepwa, situate 9 miles north of Indian Head, C. P. R., in the far-famed Qu'Appelle Valley. It comprises 960 acres of land, 300 ft and 100 acres under cultivation, 300 acres of choice hay land, 100 acres wood and 260 acres grazing land. Up-to-date buildings, fenced, abundance of pure water, excellent duck shooting and boating facilities (Qu'Appelle River). School and post office within the mile. Inspection will prove this to be one of the best possible locations for a pure-bred stock farm. No tender necessarily accepted nor entertained after August 30th, 1902. Further particulars on application to Rev. H. Skinner (executor of Thomas Skinner estate), Katepwa, Assa. 15

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (imp.), 26057 (72615), whose etock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest etock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares

and Fillies, all ages, for Sale

Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent

Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

MEAD BROS., Pincher Creek, Alta.

SHORTHORNS LANDAZAR STOCK FARM.

Bulls all sold. Are offering a few good cows and heifers for a short time to come.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103, KILLARNEY, MAN.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires



I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.) Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig and boars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited.

Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN



Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow.

HARVESTING ON THE FARM OF SIMONS & SONS, NEAR OXBOW, ASSA.

The English Royal Show.

The sixty-third annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held at Carlisle this year. The show has been heretofore kept moving round among the great cities, but from this date on will be continued at a central site near London. Being so close to Scotland there were a considerable number of Scotch exhibitors, but they were in several classes not up to their previous proportion of successes at the Royal. It is only in a few breeds that the farmers of this country can have much interest in an English show, and of these our notice must necessarily be very brief. In horses, Clydesdales and agricultural horses made a grand show, for the north of England has always been one of their breeding grounds. Shorthorns and Galloways also made an exceptional turnout both for numbers and quality. Sheep of the Border Leicester breeds were also in force.

CLYDESDALES

have not made such a show at the Royal for many years. As at previous shows all over Britain the get of Baron's Pride was again greatly in the ascendant. Silver Cup, out of a Macgregor mare, was 1st in 3-year-old stallions; Montgomery's Royal Baron 2d, his Royal Sturdy 3d. Two-year-old stallions were headed by Montgomery's King's Crest, a grandson of Baron's Pride; Matthew's Lamachan, by Prince Sturdy, 2d; Montgomery's Baron Graceful, another of Baron's Pride, 3d. For yearling stallions, Montgomery was 1st and 2d. The 1st prize, a big fine colt, bred by Lord Polwarth, was ultimately made champion of the breed. In mares, Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, had 1st and 2d. The 1st and 3d in this class are descended from Prince Cedric, the stallion so long owned by Col. Holloway, in Illi-

nois. First and 3d in 3-year-old mares again went to the get of Baron's Pride, and all three at the top of the 2-year-old mares were by the same noted sire. Of these, Royal Ruby, owned by Smith, was made female champion.

SHORTHORNS.

Of these 156 animals were entered, all of them of known excellence, yet their total offering of prize money was \$1,050, \$340 less than was offered for the same breed at Winnipeg. In the class for bulls of '98 and '99 there were 22 entries, King Edward taking 1st for Royal Duke, a previous champion of the breed, and 3d for Pride of Collynie, 2d in the Scottish National to Royal Duke. Wm. Bell, a very capable Northumbrian breeder, had 2nd for Baron Abbotsford, a great bull of his own breeding. In 2-year-olds the King's Majestic, a grand bull, had met with some injury, and John Handley, a breeder of more than local fame, had 1st for Pearl King. J. Dean Willis was 2nd with C. I. V., a great show bull that at one show was placed above Royal Duke; Silver Mint, a Collynie bred bull, got 3d, Bell taking 4th. Of 29 choice yearlings, Deane Willis had 1st for Bapton Florist, Bell 2d with Baron Ratcleugh, and E. Ecroyd 3d with a half-brother of Royal Duke. In cows, White Heather, Deane Willis' last year's champion at Cardiff, was this year put below Warrior Queen, her last year's rival at the same show, but only by the casting vote of an umpire. An Irish bred cow was 3d; the 4th was by a Collynie sire, and the 5th was of Booth strain owned by Lord Polwarth. For 3-year-old cows in milk, first place went to H. Dudding, the noted Lincoln sheep breeder, for a north of Scotland roan of great quality; 2nd to a north of England bred female by a Scotch bull, 3d to W. J. Hoskins, the noted Cornwall breeder, from whose herd Lawrence

& Son, Clearwater, made a recent importation. In 2-year-olds, George Harrison, one of the very foremost English breeders, was 1st with Flora 6th, 2d went to Wales, 3d to the King for Ruby. In yearlings, the King led with Sylph, by Royal Duke, Deane Willis 2d for Malmaison, a rare animal of the Cicely type, Lord Brougham 3d.

Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns, a separate class, coming into favor for both milk and meat, also made a good showing. Shorthorns have a great interest the world over, and at this show only the choicest animals come forward.

The finest butchers' cattle raised in the north of England are out of Galloway cows by white Shorthorns, and for this reason there was a well-filled special class for white Shorthorn bulls. The blue gray cross, resulting from this breeding are beautiful animals, good feeders and turn out well at the block.

POLLED ANGUS.

For this particularly Scotch breed several fanciers are now found in England, and they came out strong. In aged bulls 1st went to Cridlan of Gloucestershire, for Elate, 2nd to Bainbridge, of Northumberland, for Maramore. In cows, the King led with Gem of Abergeldie, Bainbridge 2d and 4th. For 2-year-old heifers, the Earl of Strathmore had 1st and 4th, and in yearlings 1st and 2d with the get of Fairy King. Lord Strathmore is nearly invincible in young stock of this breed.

GALLOWAYS.

The Borders are the natural home of this breed. There were 57 animals shown, the very pick of the breed, and most of the honors went to Dumfriesshire. In bulls, 2 to 4 years old, D. Brown had 1st for Campfollower (7476), an unbeaten champion and sire of some of the best young stock in the

yard. George Frederick, a Tarbreoch bred bull, was 2d. Wilson's Maggie of Tarbreoch, a 6-year-old cow, was 1st in aged females, but thought by most judges inferior to Biggar's Baroness 2d of Tarbreoch, she by Campfollower (5042), a bull that has left a great impress on the breed. Third and 4th went to Sir Robert Jardine, the breeder of Druid, Swigart's champion bull at Winnipeg. Of 2-year-olds 16 rare ones were sent in. A. Montgomery was 1st, Jardine, her breeder, getting 2d. He also took good places in yearlings. Brown's Campfollower was champion male, Montgomery's heifer champion female.

Herefords were about equal in numbers with the Galloways, and some of them very fine. Red Polls are coming into favor and made a good show.

Of dairy cattle the Ayrshires made the best showing, Jerseys and Guernseys next. The Holstein breed has little show in England, its place being taken by the dairy Shorthorn.

Dairy experts will be interested to learn that the best keeping butter was all made from cream churned at a low temperature, in one case as low as 48 deg. Cumberland farmers' wives are great buttermakers and made a strong fight against Irish creameries.

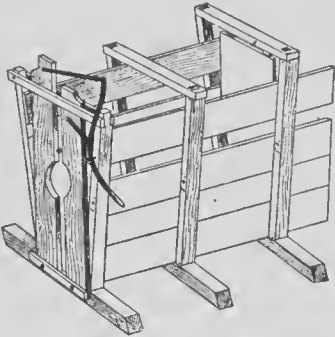
The annual report of the transactions of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations has been issued by the secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. It also contains a valuable report of the Winter Fair at Guelph. The addresses given in the class-rooms on animals and dressed carcasses make valuable reading, and the methods of fitting animals for the show ring, as told by successful exhibitors, is material that will be of value to everyone.



ON THE FARM OF GEN. BOOTH, INDIAN HEAD, ASSA., SHOWING GRAIN STORAGE TO THE RIGHT.

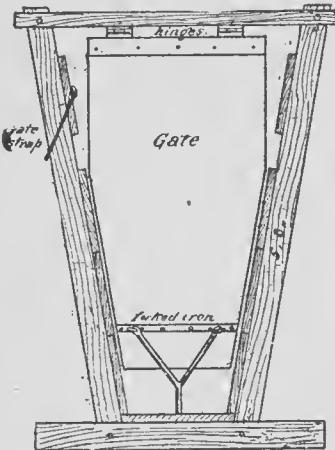
A Dehorning Rack.

In answer to several inquiries we give the following illustrations and description of a dehorning rack made by M. Rankin, of Illinois, and given in the Breeders' Gazette. Mr. Rankin says: "I made this machine myself and find it works well. It is also a capital device for ringing hogs. For sills use three pieces of 4x4, 4 ft. long, to be mortised



for bottom of posts 8 in. each side of centre to allow the side and bottom boards to drop into place. Four posts 4x4, 5 ft. 4 in. long, and two posts 4x4, 5 ft. 8 in. long, to be tenoned to sills. Three cap pieces 2x4, 4 ft. 2 in. long, mortised at ends to receive tops of posts. Caps to be of oak. One piece in front of cap to hold stanchion, 2x2, 4 ft. 2 in. long, of oak. Lower piece in front of stanchion, 2x4, 2 ft. long, of oak. Lumber, 2 in. thick and 7 ft. long for sides. One board 2x12, 7 ft. long, for bottom.

"For stanchions in front one board 2x10, 5 ft. 6 in.; one board 2x10, 5 ft. 2 in. For back gate, 2 pieces 2x12, 4 ft. 4 in. long, cut sloping to fit frame. Put on with hinges as shown in diagram. Gate to be held up by a piece of iron 1 foot long to be stapled to the upper board at the side of frame to allow the cattle to enter, and gate to fasten when down with a forked piece of iron, as shown in diagram. Stanchions in front



to be bolted at bottom between 2x4 oak piece and sill, leaving a space up and down in front 5 in. wide. Two and one-half feet from bottom of stanchion slope out a place for animal's neck. The 2x2 oak piece to be bolted to side of cap with blocks to allow the top of stanchions to open and close and work with a lever as shown in diagram.

"Lever to be made of wagon tire 5 ft. 6 in. long. A 3-in. hole to be punched in top of lever. Second hole 13 1/2 in. from top hole, and third hole 11 in. from second hole. This lever to be rounded at the lower part for a handle and bent similar in shape as diagram and bolted between oak piece and cap on corner of frame through middle hole of lever. Upper hole to be fastened to left-hand stanchion by two iron straps, one on each side, of stanchion; said straps to be 3 ft. long, 1/2 in. thick and 1 1/2 in. wide. The lower hole to be fastened to right-hand stanchion with two pieces of strap iron the same size as above, 14 in. long.

"When stanchions are closed bore one or two 1/2-in. holes in post back of lever, in which use iron pin to open and close the dehorner. Bore a hole outside of each post one foot from the top to put rope around to hold the head. Also spike two wedge-shaped pieces outside of stanchions to keep cattle from getting their knees fast.

"The beauty of this dehorner is that it opens and closes with one lever. I use a dehorning clipper."

ALEX. GALBRAITH,

JANESVILLE,

Wisconsin
AND
BRANDON,

Manitoba

Importer of the best class of stallions for the last 20 years. Has supplied 75 per cent. of the Manitoba trade during last season. New importation of winners will arrive Sept. 1st. Don't miss seeing them.

JAMES SMITH, Agent,
Beaubler House, Brandon.



D. McBETH

OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF
CLYDESDALES and
SHORTHORNS.

Have a few Clydesdale fillies, and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

Shorthorn Cattle



Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine FOR SALE.

Young Bulls and Heifers, also young Boars and Sows of both breeds of swine at reasonable prices.

Enquiries promptly answered.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

66 Years Without Change.

We have been importing and breeding. I now have Shorthorns and Shropshires of both sexes, of the highest class, fit to improve the best herds and to supply the range. Singly or in car lots. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue.

ROBERT MILLER, Stonfville P. O. and Station, 27 miles from Toronto.

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection. TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man



CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States.

SAVE DUTY AND DELAY.

Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. CAIL, 499 Main St., Winnipeg.

WALTER JAMES

ROSSER, MAN.

Breeder of

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Generally have something on hand to sell.

HOLSTEINS

YORKSHIRES, BERKSHIRES

See my stock at Winnipeg, Brandon and other leading fairs.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality.

TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of

LEICESTERS

In the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.



THE BOUNDARY SHOW AND BREEDING HERD

Poland China and Model Tamworth Hogs



Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different boars and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of Long Bacon Type Berkshires.

I now offer for sale the 1st prize boar at the Winnipeg Exhibition in six months class. This young boar was admired by everyone who saw him. I consider him the best boar of his age I ever raised—perfect markings and a model every way. Several litters of July and August pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Address

J. A. MCGILL,
Neepawa, Man.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ontario

Importer and Breeder of

HIGH-CLASS

Scotch Shorthorns

(First Importation made in 1874).

OFFERS FOR SALE

Imported Cows and Heifers
Home-Bred Cows and Heifers
Imported Bulls and Bull Calves
Home-Bred Bulls and Bull Calves

Railway Stations—Pickering, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway.
Catalogues on application.

HOPE FARM

GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.



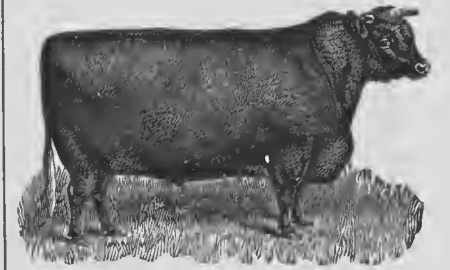
Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and Imported Nohleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

Marchmont Herd

Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



Five Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. Sixteen Bull Calves, including two imported in dams, "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Bar-rister" (imp.) head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(Seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).



PURVES THOMSON,
Pilot Mound, Man.



I have imported from Ontario, Prince Patrick (8933) and nine pure-bred fillies all ages up to four. Two yearling entires and four mares and fillies for sale. Exceedingly choice lot. Thirty-four choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers from Caithness at reasonable price



F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of bitch puppies for sale during next month at \$5 each. Also several brood bitches.

Fox Terriers—all ages, both sex.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont

W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.



MELROSE STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns

Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man



LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

Prices reduced. Send for a circular and order before the rush. Large and small lots and odd numbers supplied. R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some A1 young stock.
A. & J. CHADBURN, Ralphon, Man.

ELYSEE STOCK FARM

J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man

Breeder of

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

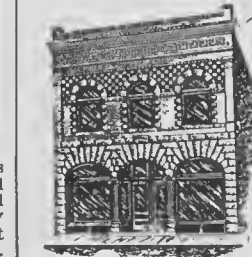
OTENAW STOCK FARM

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE

Our stock bull, sure and quiet, 3 years old; two young bulls and several choice heifers at very reasonable prices.

A. W. PLAYFAIR, Baldur, Man.



Photos

For a first-class Photograph or Portrait visit our studio. LARGEST IN THE CITY.

F. G. BURGESS

211 RUPERT ST
WINNIPEG
Successor to J. F. Mitchell.

We have all of Mrs. R. E. Carr's negatives so re-orders can be had.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Scottish National Show.

The "Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland" held its annual show at Aberdeen the week after the English Royal. Several of the best animals were shown at Carlisle the week before, but only a part of them could be forwarded.

CLYDESDALES.

In this class the get of Baron's Pride again were far in the lead. In aged stallions, Pride of Blacon, bred by Smith and owned by W. Clark, was 1st. Crawford's Casabianca 2d, and Montgomery's Roselle 3rd, all of them by Baron's Pride. In 3-year-olds, Montgomery again led with Royal Baron and Baron's Chief. In 2-year-olds, Montgomery led with Everlasting, a rare colt, Park's Royal Chattan 2d. In yearlings it was Baron's Pride colts for 1, 2, 3 and 4. In mares, Smith led with Cedric's Princess, 1st at the Royal, Gwendoline by Royal Alexander 2d. In 3-year-olds, Cunningham's White Heather 1st, Lord Rosebery's Pomona 2nd. In 2-year-olds, Smith's Royal Ruby 1st, Rosebery's Pyrene 2d. In yearlings, Gray's filly by Royal Favorite 1st, Fletcher's Baroness McGregor 2nd.

Bainbridge led with Maramore, the Royal winner, Sharp's Just Over 2d, King Edward 3d with Elandslaage. In yearling bulls, Smith Grant had 1st, McPherson's Carolus 2d. White's Jipse Marquis 3d. In aged cows the King had 1st and championship with Gem, also 1st at the Royal. Kerr's Pride of Powrie 2d, a great show cow that has had three calves this year. In 2-year-olds, Lord Strathmore had 1st and 3d as at the Royal, Kennedy's Quines 2d. In yearlings, Lord Strathmore again led. He has done so seven years out of eight, and had here the championship for female over the King for Gem of Abergeldie, which had the championship as best cow. An Angus heifer was champion of the fat cattle.

Some of the best Galloways did not come forward from the Royal. Brown's Campfollower and Wilson's Maggie of Tarbreoch repeated their Carlisle victories, but the cow got the championship of the breed.

Highland cattle were numerous and of high quality. The champion cow, Sgiathach 24th, is thought the finest example of the breed yet known, and her owner, Valentine Smith, has always been to the front. He had 1st for 3-

MONTH.	Milk Lbs.	Test.	Butter Fat.	Milk per 100.	Amount.
January	2,140	4.3	\$.20	\$.86	\$18.40
February	1,901	4.35	.20	.88	16.72
March	2,298	4.4	.18½	.81	18.61
April	1,891	4.4	.17	.75	14.18
May	2,278	4.06	.16½	.67	15.26
June	2,837	4.00	.17	.68	19.29
July	2,533	4.2	.18	.76	19.25
August	2,922	4.1	.18	.74	21.62
September	2,719	4.06	.19	.77	20.93
October	2,836	4.4	.19	.84	23.82
November	2,043	1.4	.21	.92	18.79
December	1,037	4.6	.21	.77	10.05
12 months	27,435	51.27	2.25	9.65	\$216.92
Av. per. mo.	2,287	4.27	\$.18½	80.41c	\$18.07

This they follow up with the following comment: "The cows have produced 27,435 lbs. of milk for the year, an average of 6,859 lbs. per cow, and at 80 cents per 100 lbs. amounts to \$54.23 per cow. The highest income of each cow was during October, \$5.95, and the lowest in December, \$2.51. Carefully note the average of butter fat test; 4.27 lbs. per 100 lbs. of milk. Also the average price per lb. of butter fat 18½c., and the 80 cents per 100 equals \$216.92, di-

to him. But he got to observing the difference in his animals in the way they grew, and the vigor and constitution they showed, and this is what I heard this eminent veterinary authority say at an institute:—

"I have sheep that cost me a good deal of money, but I never raise a lamb now that has not got at least two teeth through when it is born. Nor will I raise a calf, or colt even, that is born without any teeth through. I have to fuss with them too much and they don't amount to enough to pay for the trouble."

Stockmen at Brandon.

On Wednesday of the Brandon fair week a pretty full attendance of cattle exhibitors met to discuss the advisability of holding an annual stock sale in connection with the fair. It was decided that such a sale would be greatly in the interests of breeders, and an influential committee was appointed to deal with the matter. Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, was appointed president, and A. S. Philp, Brandon, secretary.

On Thursday a very full turnout of



FLOWER GARDEN AT INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM.
Showing Ornamental Hedges in front of the Superintendent's House.

SHORTHORNS.

In aged bulls, Bell's Baron Abbotsford, 2nd at Royal, was 1st, an Upper-mill bull, Golden Star, of the famous Missie strain, 2d; Mackay's Inglewood Major, 3rd. Out of 32 2-year-olds, Messrs. Law, who have bred many choice Shorthorns, had 1st in Scotch Hero, Ferguson's Bushey of Cluny 2d. In yearlings Viking bred by Lord Lovat, was 1st; Harrison 2d, with Star of Roses, an Upper-mill bull from a Lovat sire; Taylor's Golden Favorite, out of another Missie cow, was 3d. In cows, Captain Graham Stirling led with Bracelet 3rd, bred by Laws; Robertson's Lovely Tulip 2d, Rosebery's Butterfly 32nd was 3rd. In yearling heifers, Merson's Graceful 9th was 1st, Grant's Auracaria 2d, Watson's Queen Bessie 3rd. The championships went to Bell for Baron Abbotsford and Harrison for Flora 6th.

POLLED ANGUS.

In this class Ballindalloch blood was well to the front. Elate the champion of the Royal, was by a narrow margin placed 1st, Finlay's Performer of Aberlour running him close. In 2-year-olds

year-old, 1st for 2-year-old and champion of the breed for his cow.

Ayrshires were an excellent show.

The most noticeable breed of sheep was the Border Leicesters.

A fleece of Blackface wool weighed 47½ lbs., another 46½ lbs.; others ran down to 24 lbs.

A noticeable feature of this show was the success of English competitors at a show so far north as Aberdeen. In Shorthorns, Polled Angus, Clydesdale and Shetland horses the highest honors went to England. The Cawdor cup, for Clydesdales, previously held by Webster, of Durhamshire, has gone to Smith, of Blacon Point, Cheshire.

Milking Shorthorns.

The proprietors of a cheese factory in Indiana recently published their last year's account with a patron who kept four good cows. It has been sent out as a circular to their other patrons to show what good judgment and good management can do. We begin with the milk record in exact detail as follows:—

vided by 4, which shows good results from a monthly income. The cows produced five calves (one with twins) for the year, and they were sold and estimated at \$45, or \$9 per calf. Add the increase to the income per cow and it will equal \$63. This will demonstrate that a milk (not beef) Shorthorn cow will purchase a 1,300-lb. steer annually for several years. The cost of feed at \$30 or less, for the year, shows a net profit of \$33, which is a good per cent. in the dairy business. No account is taken of the milk for family use."

The Well-Born Animal.

There is no better known institute worker in the United States than T. B. Terry. After having spent some time with an expert dairyman, whose long experience with cows had given him an intimate knowledge of them, told how this man had said he wouldn't raise a calf if it did not have at least one tooth through at birth. Mr. Terry says:—

"Some people are inclined to laugh at this idea. Dr. Smead said he was when he first heard of it, as it was new

horsemen assembled at the call of A. McPhail, director of the horse exhibit, to discuss matters affecting their interests. While agreeing that the directors of the fair had done the best possible for their interests, it was also felt that the accommodation for horses was much too small for the prospective demands of the fair and a resolution favoring increased stable accommodation was unanimously agreed to.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA, } CLEVELAND, O.

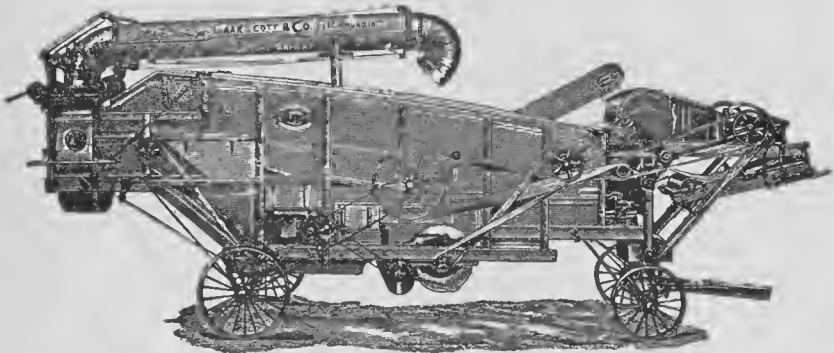
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FILING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

GAAR-SCOTT 3-WAY CRANK Separator

WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



SEE SAMPLES

See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Transfer Agents, W. JOHNSTON & CO.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

A Saltcoate syndicate recently purchased a Clydesdale horse from Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., for use in the district.

W. H. Phillips, Keyes, Man., has bought from James M. Ewens, Minnedosa, the Berkshire boar winning second prize in the class under a year at Winnipeg.

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, has sold W. S. Marshall, Kennell, the Shorthorn bull, Simon's Lad (41844), and to Alex. Mowat, Regina, another hull, by the same sire, Strathallan Hero.

H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly, has purchased a young Yorkshire boar from Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minnesota; also three Tamworths from Glennie & Son, and one from W. McBride.

Kimball & Murphy, of Magrath, Alta., brought a carload of horses to Winnipeg fair week and disposed of them at good prices. This was merely a trial shipment, and they expect to make regular shipments hereafter.

Jas. Glennie & Son, Longhurn, have sold to M. Oughton, Middlechurch, the 2-year-old heifer, Princess Teake, daughter of the grand old Daisy Teake's Queen, also the yearling heifer, Susy Treherne, 1st prize in her class.

The annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College, Limited, Toronto, Canada, has just been issued. The session will commence this year on Oct. 15. From the number of applications received for entrance, there are excellent prospects for a successful session.

Robt. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont., recently sold 10 head of Hackney horses to a West Virginia buyer. The shipment is the largest ever made from Canada by one breeder to one buyer and includes some noted prize winners. Mr. Beith has just returned from a visit to Calgary, where he has made another purchase of a promising horse.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man., writes: "Since sending you my report of recent sales from the Poplar Grove Herefords, Sharman & Sharman, Souris, Man., have purchased from me for a stock hull, Dandy Briton, 1558. He is a rare good one, large, smooth, and particularly full in all the best points, and from a very fine strain. The same parties have also purchased four females for shipment West, viz., Rose of Poplar Grove, 1817, Rosebud, 2078, Bessie of Poplar Grove, 2067, and Lady Matchless, 2075, the latter truly named."

Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean, reports the sale of two Galloways to John Orr, Swan River, Man., a yearling hull, Lord Stanley, 19054, 2nd prize at Winnipeg Exhibition, 1902, and a heifer calf, Clemmie, 18489, bred by David McRae, Guelph, Ont., and purchased by Mr. Martin at the International Show, Chicago, last December. Mr. Orr is establishing a Galloway herd and is making a wise choice in selecting the Galloways, as his district is particularly adapted to this hardy breed of cattle.

D. Hysop & Son, Killarney, Man., write: "All our bulle are sold some time ago, we have not even a hull calf left. All are gone but our stock bull, Royal Hope. We had thought of selling him, but I guess we'll keep him yet awhile. His stock have given satisfaction to a great number of buyers. We could have sold more bulls of his get if we had them. We have some beautiful young heifers and heifer calves. Our imported Percheron mare has a very fine black filly foal."

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man., writes: "I am offering for sale the first prize boar of

the calendar year. I don't think there is a finer pig of his age in the Dominion and any one wishing something choice and of the very best breeding can make no mistake in buying him. I am entirely sold out of spring sows, in fact, I have had to return money to several parties, being unable to fill the orders. I will have to increase my breeding stock or cut off my advt. in The Nor-West Farmer. Your paper seems to reach them all."

Ed. Brown, Boissegain, Man., writes: "I must congratulate you on the most superior number of your July 5th issue. How you can produce a paper like you do for the money beats me. As you know, my birds were again successful at the fairs. I am getting quite a few orders for stock already, but still I have had my misfortunes with the flock. My grand old champion, a winner at Winnipeg for three years, as well as Brandon and other local shows, has gone the way of all flesh, his last appearance being at Winnipeg in February, but his descendants possess the good qualities of their sire and grandsire, as the last show proves. Mr. Butterfield was particularly struck on my pen this year, and I fail to see how I can improve on them much more with the most difficult combination the standard sets us to produce."

John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta., writes: "The midsummer fair number of The Nor-West Farmer is certainly a grand paper. It is a credit to the publishers. As it is published in the Northwest it is a true nor-wester and should be found in every home in the West. I have been a reader of The Farmer for eighteen years and always find something new in each number. I have read 'Rancher's' letter in defence of unregistered stallions. In my opinion 'Rancher' makes a very great mistake when he says a grade stallion is best for grading up small mares. The best bred sire a man can get is none too good for grading up. If the mares are very small the sire need not be a very large one, but let his line of breeding be pure by all means. The stamp of the sire will be seen in the offspring whether it be that of a scrub or a sire with a long line of pure breeding."

Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to
JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.



THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade. Now booking orders.

Write for prices or call and see them.

JOSEPH LAIDLER,
Neepawa, Man.



ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Bull and heifer of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR,
BRANDON P.D., MAN

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR REPAIRS IN SIXTY DAYS' RUN!

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Manitoba, writes:

December 10, 1901.

"My 25-horse Compound Straw-Burning Traction Engine and 41-inch cylinder Thresher, with Uncle Tom Stacker, Feeder and Perfection Weigher, is a first-class rig in every respect. In a sixty days' run, the only expense that I had was a small break, costing ten cents. The teeth are splendid. I only saw them once this fall, when a large root went through and bent two of them. The Feeder is simple, strong and durable. We have two of your feeders, and they have not given me the slightest trouble. The Blower works well in all kinds of straw, and I put 540 loads of sheaves in one straw stack. The Engine is well made, well finished, and I am sure is very durable. It is a good puller, both on the road and under the belt, and very economical. I have threshed wheat, oats, barley, speltz, peas, flax, brome grass and rye grass. The brome grass only weighs 14 pounds to the bushel, and was cleaned ready for market."

BARGAINS IN STALLIONS

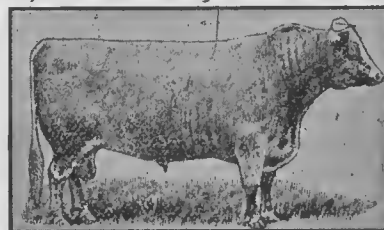
Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1901, also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of purchasing first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices. For all particulars address

J. A. S. MacMILLAN,

P. O. Box 483

BRANDON, MAN.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM, Crystal City, Man.



CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 moe.

and 16 moe., for sale.

SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.

AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprice of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.

Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.

BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.

YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dreyfue and Dan of Prairie Home.

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.

SHROPSHIRE—All age and sex for sale.

Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.

Thos. Greenway, Prop. Jas. Yule, Mgr.

Combination Auction Sale LARGE YORKSHIRE HOGS Guelph, Ontario Thursday, August 21, 1902

One Hundred carefully selected hogs (boars and sows) from the herds of the following well-known breeders will be sold:

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.

Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.

Glenhodson Co., Myrtle, Ont.

G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Sanders Spencer, Holywell Manor,
St. Ives, Hunts, Eng.

The special attention of Agricultural Societies is called to the sale.

For catalogues and further information apply to

G. B. HOOD,
Guelph, Ont.

PROF. G. E. DAY,
Guelph, Ont.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Paralysis of the Anus.

Subscriber, Arden, Man.: "I have a Clyde horse, 7 years old, very high spirited, which has the very annoying habit of sucking wind at rectum. Has been this way for about three years. Kindly give reason, and cure, if any."

Answer.—This annoying condition is the result of paralysis of the sphincter muscle, which should keep the anus closed. It is frequently noticed in animals much debilitated from overwork or disease; in such cases generally disappearing gradually as the health is restored. It is quite unusual to observe it in healthy and high-spirited horses such as this, and the chances of recovery after three years' duration are not promising, as the nerve controlling the sphincter muscle is probably wasted away. Treatment by the electric battery is probably the only method likely to be of any use and it would have to be applied by an expert.

Tumor.

Reader, Man.: "Cow had a growth or substance right up close to the brain, in the glands or passage. She could not get her breath and a mixture of blood and water would come through her nostrils a little. When she opened her mouth she would breathe freely. In every other way she was sound. When killed and taken out the growth was as large as a man's fist, nearly closing up the passage. Dirty brown mixed with yellow matter, not very hard, about same hardness as the liver. Kindly tell what it was and cure, if any. Have raised cattle for 40 years, and never saw anything like this before."

Answer.—Tumors of various kinds are often seen in the lower animals, some of a cancerous nature, others of a less dangerous character, but any kind is serious if it occupies a situation where it interferes with any of the normal functions of the body. In this instance a tumor has grown in the upper part of the nasal passage, gradually closing it up and interfering with respiration. The only cure is the removal of the growth by surgical operation and in this situation it would be difficult to do so.

Ophthalmia in Chickens.

Subscriber, Griswold, Man.: "We have three months old chickens, which are suffering with eye trouble. The lid of the eye appears swollen, the eye itself being nearly covered with a white tissue, at first quite thin, afterwards thickening and covering the whole eye. The chickens eat all right, as long as they can see, and afterwards if food is put to their bills. It is only one at a time that they are affected; one will die and then perhaps for a week or ten days no more appear affected. What can be done for them? Is it contagious? We have tried bathing with hot water and putting in a little burnt alum."

Answer.—Bathe the eyes as soon as noticed with a solution made by dissolving a teaspoonful of boric acid in a pint of boiling water. Bathe the eyes frequently with this solution, letting it run beneath the lids. If a white scum remains on the surface of the eye after the inflammation has subsided, dust a little calomel into the eye once a day. It is a contagious disease and you should disinfect coops and hen house, and remove sick birds to a place by themselves until fully recovered.

Subscriber, Hartney.—Your chickens have the same trouble.

Is He "Locoed" ?

W. M. C., Glenella, Man.: "A friend of mine has a horse which acts somewhat strangely, he acts as though he was silly. Sometimes he will kick up his heels and run over a person if he does not get out of the way; he is out on pasture and will sometimes take a mouthful of grass and stand almost an hour with it in his mouth. He has failed considerably, and hangs down his head and is very dull, eyes run watery matter; his sheath and belly swells up. Is all right in his water and bowels are regular. When bitched up he will stand on his hind legs, then make a great jump ahead. I understand he has been this way for over a month. Kindly advise what to do with him."

Answer.—The description given of this horse tallies very closely with the symptoms shown by horses which have eaten the "loco"

weed. This weed grows in some of the western states bordering the Rocky Mountains, and although horses as a rule will not eat it, yet when the range grass is poor they will sometimes do so, and having acquired a taste for it will eat it in preference to grass. The effects produced on the horse are similar to what you have described in your horse. He becomes at times apparently crazy and is quite uncontrollable. We do not know if your horse has come from one of these western ranges or whether the loco weed is found in your pastures, but in the absence of more knowledge on the subject would suspect him of being, as they say in the West, "locoed."

Chronic Metritis.

Subscriber, Glenora, Man.: "Mare, nine years old, foaled two months ago, foal born dead. Mare bad botcher cleaning and got blood poisoning. Very bad for about a week, got a little better. I turned her in pasture and fed oats lightly. She seems, however, to have partially lost use of all her limbs; has great difficulty in walking and lies down a lot. Seems to get no better. Please tell me what is the matter and what to do."

Answer.—Your mare shows symptoms of chronic inflammation of the womb. Give her twice a day one ounce of fluid extract of wild haw, and if there is any bad smelling discharge from the vulva, wash out her womb with a solution of creolin, one to fifty of warm water. This can be done with a rubber tube of sufficient length and a tin funnel. Roll up the sleeve, oil the hand and arm, carry the end of the tube into the womb by gently inserting the hand and arm and then get an assistant to pour the fluid into the tube by means of the funnel, which is held above the level of the mare's back. Use two gallons of fluid at a time and do it once a day.

Obstruction in Nasal Passage.

Subscriber, Coultervale, Man.: "I have a yearling colt that seems to make a snoring noise when he breathes, and at times seems to have trouble in getting his breath and opens his mouth. He is swelled some under his right eye and has a discharge at the nose, seems to have a good appetite and in condition. What would you recommend doing for him?"

Answer.—Your colt has an obstruction in the nasal passage and requires an operation to remove it. You should take him to a veterinary surgeon at once, as he is liable to suffocate if not relieved.

Dyspnoea.

Enquirer, Wolseley, Assa.: "What causes a horse (nine years old) to pant? The heat or the work does not affect his mates. Unless I halt very frequently he hardly knows what to do with himself. His water slightly troubles him and saltpetre has been given, he has lost considerable flesh and does not eat with any avidity, his hair is rough and he generally has his eyes half closed. I have seen him kick up his heels at night time, he walks slowly and breaks into a trot if urged. The middle of last summer he was the same way."

Answer.—Your horse probably has some lung trouble, the precise nature of which could only be determined by examining the lungs. He appears to be in no condition to work and you should lay him off and give him some alterative medicine. Try the following:—Fowler's solution, two pints; give a tablespoonful twice daily in the feed and increase the dose gradually to two tablespoonfuls twice daily, continue at this for three days, then gradually decrease the dose again.

Injury From Cow's Horn.

R. J. H., Gillingham, Alta.: "One of my cows, which has her calf running with her, while in a fight with some of the other cattle, had a horn run in her left flank, but not very deep. It has caused a large swelling or lump at the place. I would be glad to have your advice before doing anything."

Answer.—The horn has most likely penetrated the abdominal cavity, but as the skin was not pierced, the result is not going to be serious. The swelling may contain some of the contents of the abdomen, a knuckle of the intestine or part of the omentum (caul), constituting a rupture, but as long as the skin remains unbroken there is very little danger of any serious result. There would be much more risk in opening the swelling than in allowing it to remain as it is. The chances are that it will diminish in size and give no trouble.

Barb Wire Out—Lumps in Shoulder.

Subscriber, Glenboro, Man.: "A colt, four years old, that got cut on the wire fence last harvest, between the fetlock joint and the hock joint. It was healed up but broke out twice since. There is quite a lump on the outside. Would you advise me what to do; also a horse that has calloused lumps on each side of his shoulder."

Answer.—1. Paint the swelling with liniment of iodine, repeating every second day.
2. Calloused lumps on the shoulder often require to be cut out and you would do well to consult your local veterinarian.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.



Any Spavin Cured in an Hour

It will be costly to doubt this because we have the proof and there's no cost if Fleming's Spavin Cure ever fails. One 45-minute application is usually all required to cure the spavins that others can't cure. Ringbone, Splint, Curb, etc., just as easy. Our FREE BOOK will be worth dollars to you.

Miles Crandall, Rochelle, Ill., writes: "It is wonderful. Case of hump spavin of about one year's standing. Had several veterinarians who could not cure. Got worse all the time. One application of your Spavin Cure cured to stay cured."

Fistula and Poll Evil Cured in 15 to 30 Days.

Not one failure in the two years. Cures in half the ordinary time. Cures easily the cases nothing else can cure. Simple, humane and sure. No cure, no pay. Write today for circular about Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE.

About as certain to cure Lump Jaw as that water will put out fire. Recent or severe cases alike curable. Easy to use, can't harm, prompt and thorough, and seldom leaves even a scar. Death certain if you neglect the disease; cure certain if you use the remedy. Send for illustrated book today.

A postal brings printed matter on all the above. Mention this paper.

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"Perfection Brand" HORSE COLLARS



THESE COLLARS ARE HAND STUFFED AND THONGED WITH OIL-TANNED LACE LEATHER THONGS.

It is the Best Collar You Can Buy BECAUSE:

1. They have a solid long straw throat and will not break.
2. Nothing but kip russet collar leather is used. We do not use sheep skin in our faces.
3. It has a good heavy facing of wool, which makes the best face it is possible to give a collar.
4. Body seam and rim seams are both thonged with lace leather—not a cheap split thong which soon becomes brittle and hard, then breaks.
5. They are hand stuffed with long straw—not filled up with stuff cut up with a straw cutter and run in through a machine.
6. Large rims, good hame room and heavy body.

If you want to get the handsomest, strongest and best wearing and fitting collar see the Perfection Brand Wool-Faced Concord Collar.

Shipped, express prepaid, to any address in Manitoba for the same money as you pay for the ordinary common collar, \$5.50 per pair. In the territories for \$5.75 per pair.

A. E. WIMPERIS, 592 Main St., WINNIPEG.

11 INCH BROWN BACK SWEAT PADS, 75c. PAIR.

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Wholesale Dealers in Machinery

Gasoline Engines For Farmers

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A SPECIALTY

Everything for Power



The Model Cow.

She is long in her face, she is fine in her horn;
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn;
She's clean in her jaws and full in her chine,
She's deep in her flank and wide in her loin.

She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump,
A straight and flat back, without ever a hump;
She's wide in her hips and calm in her eyes;
She's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs.

She's light in her neck and small in her tail;
She's wide in her breast and good at the pail;
She's fine in her bone and silky of skin;
She's a milkman's without and a butcher's within.

Ripening Cream.

The process of making butter consists in bringing together into one mass all the minute particles of butter fat that exist in the milk. This is, of course, done by first removing the cream, bringing it to a proper point called ripening, and lastly churning. The middle one of these three steps is perhaps the one to which least attention is given and the following points on it by C. P. Reynolds, in an American exchange, will be of interest to our readers:—

"To bring cream to a proper point for churning, where it will be collected and converted into butter with the least possible effort, it must be ripened. This consists in bringing the cream to a certain point of acidity. The process is not materially different from the 'raising' of bread before it is put into the oven. In either case a minute organism is at work producing as it were a gas that expands and swells the bread until it is filled with cells. When the bread is raised to a point satisfactory to the cook's judgment it is then put into the oven and baked. The heat applied in baking necessarily kills all of the yeast germs, and consequently further development of gas and cells is stopped. To a considerable extent the same principles that govern the rising of bread also govern the ripening of cream. It is necessary that there should be developed in the cream a certain organism that will produce a change similar to what occurs in the bread. The cream is filled with these tiny cells and a distinct acidity given. When the cream is thus it is probably ripened and ready for the churn.

When the cream is in something of this condition many judge its ripeness in various ways. Some butter makers depend entirely upon their sense of taste to determine its proper acidity. Another will judge largely by its appearance when it has what they call a shiny, satiny texture when gently stirred, they say it is ripe and ready for the churn. Some butter makers judge largely by the season and the length of time the cream has stood. These in a way take into consideration both the acidity and color along with the particular method they have in treating their cream.

I should say that a great deal of the faculty of making good butter depends largely upon the expertness that one has in ripening the cream, and in knowing just when it is ready for the churn. The very least handling that either cream or butter receives save just what is necessary to convert it into its various stages, the better off it will be, and the better the quality of butter produced in the end.

Theoretically speaking, and it has been found to be largely true in practical experience, cream cannot be churned into butter until it has been brought to a proper state of ripeness. Perhaps some would be inclined to dispute this on the ground that cream

may be churned at almost any stage, and butter produced. In such cases they ignore the fact that the ripening, or at any rate a large portion of it, must occur after the cream has been put into the churn, and churning commenced. This, of course, delays the time required to bring the butter. The writer would presume to say that with properly ripened cream under ordinary churning conditions from 15 to 25 minutes are all that should be required to make butter. Probably in some cases even less time would be necessary. Opposed to this we have other instances where from three to six times as much time is required to convert the cream into butter. To be sure all such cases are not on account of improperly ripened cream. There are other matters that can readily enter in that will produce the same result, but under ordinary conditions, with the chances generally favorable, a good per cent. of the slow-coming churnings can be laid to improperly cared for and ripened cream.

To secure the best quality of butter it is essential that the cream be properly ripened before churning. Whenever cream is allowed to go into the churn before it is properly ripened it must finish the process of ripening under very unfavorable circumstances, and as a rule the butter will suffer proportionately in quality. A good deal of the rancid butter is produced from cream ripened in the churn. The exposure as it is dashed about the interior has a very unfavorable effect.

It is not always desirable to allow nature to take her course in ripening butter. It is not uncommon that it will be found too slow. Artificial means are not uncommonly resorted to. As was stated above, and what is probably more or less well known, the ripening of cream is produced by minute organisms. All that is necessary is to set these minute forms at work.

There are various ways of doing this by artificial means, so-called. One, as followed by some butter makers, is to mix a certain portion of butter milk from a fresh churning with a given portion of the cream that is to be churned. The proportion is by no means fixed; possibly a half pint or so of butter milk to a gallon of sweet cream. This is quite sufficient to supply the needed organisms, and the process of ripening begins at once. In our own experience we have followed a plan slightly different though practically the same in principle. We often add a teacupful of fresh butter milk to the first supply of cream following. This is sufficient to set up the ripening process. It seems hardly necessary to add that the amount of butter milk added and the time of adding depends much on the quantity of cream and the number of churnings per week.

According to the best authorities, there is a growing tendency, especially among the smaller farmers of the Northern States, to follow the cream gathering plan in preference to the older practice of carrying the whole milk to the factories. Hand separators are more in demand at present than ever before. The idea seems to be that the farmer can make more profit by holding the skim milk on the farm than by any other plan.

All the Big and all the Long Experienced Users of Cream Separators

Throughout the Whole World

This Tells
Its Own
Story.

Are Users of the DeLaval Machines.

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248 McDERMOT AVE,

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

Making Prize Butter.

The making of good butter is an accomplished which any lady might well be proud of, but to be able to make an article that will win at an exhibition against strong competition must be a much greater source of gratification. The following account of the way her prize butter was made is given by an Indiana dairywoman, who, after having been beaten in a butter competition at the State dairy exhibition, set herself to study the science and practice of butter-making, with the result that at the next exhibition she was awarded first premium.

The following is her method of making:—

Before we made our last butter for exhibition we were careful to see that the cows were getting the right kind of feed, were kept clean and their udders well wiped with a damp cloth before milking. We then took a sample of each cow's milk and carefully examined it with the result that one cow was put dry. We usually leave out all strippers at such a time but as we had then only two cows that were newly calved, our dairy being small, that could not be done. About three days before required for use, the starter was prepared. This was done by having some of the milk of a fresh cow strained into a clean, scalded glass fruit jar (one kept for the purpose) thoroughly aired and cooled to 50 degrees. It was afterwards warmed to 80 degrees, the lid fastened on and kept at that temperature until it thickened, when it was set away under cold water, until it was needed.

The cream intended for the butter, when separated, was at once set in cold water, well stirred to get rid of the animal odor, and cooled down to 50 degrees, then set away in a tank of cold water, until the cream from the next milking was also cooled and added to it. We had the cream to test about 2½ pounds of butter to the gallon, just thick enough to churn readily and not so thick is to stick to the sides of the churn. The night following, when enough was obtained for a churning the cream was warmed to 70 degrees in water not exceeding 110 degrees. I then removed the cream that had risen to the top of

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators

the latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufactory.

HIGHEST PRIZE (KNIGHT'S DECORATION) AWARDED AT PARIS.

No disks to bother with and wash. Are very easy turners.

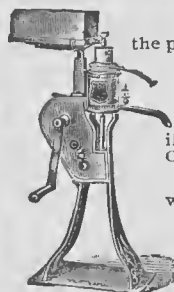
Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay 6% on whole first cost of machine each year. Five sizes—\$50 to \$200 each.

Valuable book on "Business Dairying" and Catalogue No. 123 free.

Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples,
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba,
General Agent.

CREAM GATHERING THE FAVORITE SYSTEM.



275

There is no duty on U.S. Separators shipped into Canada.

This system, i. e. the carrying of the cream to the factory instead of the whole milk, of which we were the pioneers and are still the leaders, and which has been practiced a number of years in Western Ontario with much success and constantly increasing favor, is being fast taken up by patrons of creameries all over the Dominion. Prominent creamerymen who have strongly opposed it in the past are now its warmest advocates, and it is only a question of time before it will be the prevailing system if it is not already.

Those who continue to oppose it are certainly working against their own interests, if they would but see it, but it seems on the part of some to be a case of "None are so blind as those who want see." For surely, if they would profit by the experience of others, they could not help seeing the many advantages, of the Cream Gathering system. One reason for the growing popularity of this system is due to the

IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR
which takes more cream out of the milk than any other—it

HOLDS THE WORLD'S RECORD

for clean skimming, and leaves the cream in more perfect condition—free from froth and churning.

For many other reasons and much useful information on the subject, write for our Booklet "Dairy Authorities," which contains, in addition, the opinions of many prominent Creamerymen on this system.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.,

the starter, shook well the thickened milk beneath and strained it into the cream, in proportion about one pint to 10 gallons of cream. The cream was then closely covered and left until it ripened which took about 12 or 14 hours. I was careful to notice just when it began to turn thick and had it cooled to 56 degrees, the churning temperature, as soon as possible and kept at that point for quite two hours, frequently stirring it to make sure of it all being cooled alike and thus help secure a clean churning and butter with a good grain.

The cream when ready to churn was slightly sour and on being stirred with the paddle stuck evenly all over it, not running off in streaks as cream insufficiently ripened would do. In the meantime I had scalded and cooled the churn to insure its being perfectly clean, and the cream was poured in, enough color put in to suit the eye, and churning began. The butter came in granules somewhat less than wheat kernels, in 30 to 40 minutes, and a small handful of salt was added to help it float on the buttermilk. The churn was then given a turn or two more and the buttermilk strained off. The butter was washed twice in water at 50 degrees, about one quart of water to a pound of butter, and left to drain. The worker, butter mould and ladle having been scalded and cooled, the butter was lifted out of the churn and weighed, put on the worker and salted one ounce to the pound. The salt was thoroughly mixed through the fine grains with the ladle and the butter just worked enough to bring it to a smooth compact mass and press out most of the water. To know when it was sufficiently worked, I relied most on breaking off a piece of the butter and observing the broken edges, which should quite closely resemble a bit of fractured steel. The butter was then moulded, wrapped in parchment paper and packed away from all harmful influences. On three things I consider depends the success of butter making. They are cleanliness regard to temperature and doing the very best one knows.

Rules for Washing Dairy Utensils.

Prof. A. M. Soule, now director of the Tennessee college, issued the following rules for the proper care of dairy utensils, while connected with the Texas experiment station:—

1. Rinse out all vessels that have contained milk with lukewarm water (70 to 80 deg. F.)

2. If boiling water is first used it cooks or sets the milk on the surface of the tin, making it greasy in appearance and to the touch. The coating thus formed increases from time to time and this may be the first cause of abnormal fermentations that occur later.

3. A little sal soda added to the wash water has a beneficial effect. It is an alkali and is useful in "cutting" the greasy substance so often seen on improperly washed vessels.

4. A vessel is clean when no greasy appearance is apparent to the eye nor to the touch when the hand is passed over the surface.

5. After the condition noted in four is secured by "thorough scrubbing," invert the cans over steam jet and sterilize them with hot steam for five minutes. Nearly all fermentations in milk are due to the action of bacteria. These can be best destroyed by the use of steam, fresh air and sunshine. As many of them can successfully resist the action of steam for several minutes it is necessary to expose milk utensils to its action for some time.

6. Never use rags to cleanse vessels used in the dairy. They are simply hot beds for the breeding of undesirable germ life.

7. Steam, in addition, to destroying germ and fungus growth, aids in drying the cans, thus preventing the formation of rust and obviating the use of cloths to dry the several vessels.

8. If rust or accretions have formed on tins they should be removed at once by using sand, soap, sapolio, gold dust, etc.

9. "Soured" cans may be sweetened by boiling thoroughly with sal soda and sterilizing. If a can has open seams and has become badly tainted it will be difficult to make it sweet again. In such a case it is better to abandon it altogether and secure properly constructed new utensils.

10. To cleanse hand towels that may be used by operators in the dairy, boil in sal soda water.

11. Where wood floors are used any grease may be removed by the use of a little concentrated lye. Never use lye about tins.

12. Dairy utensils should have the fewest number of seams possible and those present should be "smooth soldered."

13. Woodenpails should not be used to hold milk for reasons that are apparent.

14. All utensils should be exposed to the free action of air and sunshine. For this purpose a shelf may be constructed in front of the milk house on which the vessels may be placed to drain and dry.

Don't get BLUE

but if you must use blue
see that it is

GILLETT'S

MAMMOTH
(pepper-box)

BLUE

makes your linen snowy white
and pleases the housewife.

Ask your Grocer for it.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

London,
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PIANOS

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BELL DOMINION

Highest grade and most desirable pianos on the market. We make terms to suit any reasonable demand. Old instruments — any make — exchanged. Catalogues and particulars furnished on application by letter, or a call at our warerooms.

J. J. H. McLEAN & Co

Largest
Piano and Organ House
in the West.

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TRY IT - AND NOTE THE EFFECTS

Carnefac STOCK FOOD

RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING
VETERINARIANS AS

The Greatest Flesh and Muscle Producer Known

All the Veterinary Surgeons speak highly of it. Here is the opinion of Dr. Young, Manitou:

W. G. Douglas, Esq.

Manitou, June, 28th, 1902.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 23rd inst. was received, also a sample of your Carnefac Stock Food by same mail, and I am pleased to be able to recommend its use. I have had an opportunity of testing it in several cases of "scours" in calves and found that about a tablespoonful to each, given in separated milk, had the effect of restoring a healthy action of the bowels after two doses only. I am satisfied that your "Carnefac" preparation will prove itself to be very valuable to live stock owners.—I remain, yours truly, M. YOUNG, V.S.

This Stock Food is recommended not only by those Veterinary Surgeons whose names appear on the boxes, but by scores of owners who have fed it to their stock. It will assist nature in removing deleterious substances from the system, tone up the organs, assist digestion and assimilation of the food. You get one-third more benefit from the grain fed and save doctors' bills. It is the cheapest food on the market, 5 feeds for a cent. In its various forms it is suitable for Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry, keeps them sleek and healthy. Try it once and note the effects.

W. G. DOUGLAS,

Manufacturer,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Fish Bros. Wagon Co.,

Racine, Wis.

The Best Wagon,
Proven by Test,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., Agents, Winnipeg Man.



11,000 Pounds

Dwight, Ill., Oct. 14, 1901.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.

Gentlemen: Send you to-day photo of a 31-inch cast skein Fish gear, loaded with 200 sacks of flour. The sacks, weight 50 pounds: weight of flour is five ton, and a hardwood box and driver weigh one half-ton. Total weight on gear, five and one-half tons. Hauled by William Morris, a drayman, of Dwight, Ill.

Flour, 200 sacks, or 10,000 pounds.
Wagon box and driver 1,000 pounds.

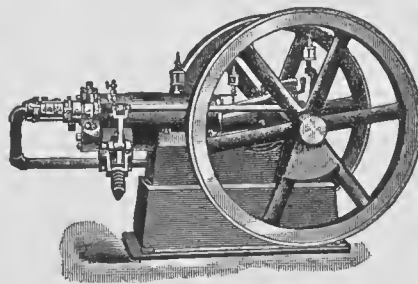
Total weight 11,000 pounds.

(Signed) CHAS. WATERS.

THE STUART-ARBUTHNOT MACHINERY COMPANY, Limited,

WINNIPEG,

MANITOBA



The
"Howe"
Gasoline
Engines

Made by the same people who make
the celebrated Howe Scales.

Over 30 of them sold in Manitoba
this season.

PHONE 1239. ORDERS BY WIRE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

CLARK BROS. & HUGHES

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

186 JAMES STREET,

WINNIPEG, MAN.



Speckle's Views on the Incubator.

I'm only a poor old speckled hen,
With an old hen's hopes, and an old hen's
cares;

I'm little versed in the ways of men,
For I've never meddled with man's affairs.

Eut, Biddy, you know as well as me,
For you've scratched on this weary foot-
stool long,
What a troublesome creature a man can be
If he gets in a place where he doesn't be-
long.

He's wonderful in his way, I guess,
And, though he has never feathered out,
Next to our chattering, I'll confess,
He's the handsomest fowl that hops about.

I've always admired his Shanghai style,
And, though it isn't his way I know,
As I've listened to one of them talk awhile,
It almost seemed I could hear him crow.

And now they're telling a curious thing,
When I heard it, I laughed till I thought
I'd die
That this creature, without a sign of wing,
Is actually trying to learn to fly.

I can stand his presumptuous goings on,
So long as they injure none but him;
But the place where my patience is clear
gone,

The thing I consider a wicked sin,

Is this new machine that he's contrived
For hatching our eggs. Good land above!
When the little chickens have arrived,
It never can give them a mother's love.

When the good Lord made us, Biddy dear,
When he gave us feather, and claw, and
bill,

When he gave us life, and placed us here,
He had a mission for us to fill.

But man has changed the divine plan,
Has laid us hens upon the shelf,
Has taken the eggs we furnished him,
And decided to hatch the chickens him-
self.

And the sweetest joy of a mother's heart
Is snatched from her by this heartless
thing,

There is no joy to be found apart,
From the feel of the chickens under your
wing.

He's raising them only to kill and eat;
It's an awful thing to think or tell!
Though life can be so wondrous sweet,
It were better to perish in the shell.

And I long to reach that place of rest,
Where chicken pie is a thing unknown;
To dwell forever, to perch with the blest
In a harnyard mansion all my own.

And a tear rolled down, and off her beak,
While a juicy worm, a wondrous prize,
Squirmed into view; she ceased to speak,
And let it escape before her eyes.

—Exchange.

The Moulting Season.

The moulting period has a greater significance to western farmers this season than usual. Owing to the mild winter the hens began laying much earlier than usual, and as a consequence have stopped earlier and will soon be ready for moulting. The sooner they are over moulting the sooner they will be at work again. An early moult means a lot of eggs before cold weather stops laying operations.

The first thing to do is to remove all the male birds. Those not wanted for breeding purposes another season, if fit to kill, should go to the pot. Those too thin should be shut up and fattened. Those wanted for breeding next season should be shut up in a pen with an enclosed run.

The next thing to do is to cut down the rations of the laying hens one-half. If all the poultry on the farm, young and old, are running together this will be difficult to do unless a plan similar to that given on page 548 of the July 5th issue is followed. The young, growing birds should be separated from the older ones anyway if the best results are to be obtained. The effect of cutting down the grain ration for two weeks is to stop egg production.

Eggs can best be spared at this season when they are cheapest, but the supply will be low on most farms just now.

After two weeks on half rations the

full feed may be resumed again. This should be one containing a large amount of nitrogenous or flesh-producing material, as the hen has to grow a new coat of feathers. The old idea that because the hens were moulting they could have their rations cut down is a mistake. They want proper food, and, if fed such liberally, they will be over their moulting all the quicker and ready for laying again. If taken early, they will be through and ready for fall work and not drag on into winter. Best results will be obtained from birds that are just past a year old.

Hens possessing greatest vitality will moult in the shortest time, which is about six weeks. Old hens will require about three months. The latter period can be greatly shortened by proper food. Feathers, besides being rich in nitrogenous matter, also contain large quantities of mineral matter. Remembering these points, the feed should contain a liberal supply of linseed meal, milk and ground bone and meat, as well as grain.

Eggs in Cold Storage.

Since the introduction of cold storage it has been largely used for keeping eggs. The temperature generally varies from 31 to 34 deg. Fahr. The temperature could be lowered another degree with no harm to the eggs, but at 28 degrees it is found that if there is a crack in an egg it would freeze solid, while if the shell were not broken the contents would be all right. When the temperature is reduced to 10 deg. Fahr. about half the eggs burst from the expansion of the contents in freezing. One great value of cold storage is that when stored at a proper temperature there is no change in the position of the yolk of the egg. The trouble with all packed eggs is that the yolk tends to come to the top when the blunt end is down or when they have been carried long distances over a rough road and well shaken. When the yolk comes in contact with the shell in strong lime water it is apt to be burned somewhat, but in cold storage this does not take place. As the lower temperature reduces the difference in the density of the white and the yolk of the egg so that there is not the same tendency to move. If eggs are packed with the blunt end up, there is also less tendency for the yolk to come to the top, for the air bubble at that end prevents it from reaching the shell. This emphasizes the plan of wrapping each egg in paper, packing it small end down and keeping it in a cool place.

Surplus cocks never pay their board. They provide the greatest profit by eating them before winter comes.

A. Hicks, Weyburn, Assa., says he has a Plymouth Rock hen that occasionally lays an egg 6½ ins. by 8½ ins.

According to U. S. reports the turkey crop will not be so large as last year. The cold weather of June was not good for them.

"What's the matter?" asked the rooster, "more absent-mindedness?" "Yes," replied the hen, "I can never find things where I lay them."

Perhaps in no other class of live stock is there as much carelessness and want of method exhibited as in breeding poultry. The eggs are too frequently selected from the daily general gathering. No selection can be made in this way, and it is no wonder that the flock soon runs down. The result is that the owner declares that his poultry do not pay. Instead of selecting eggs from those laid by the whole flock, greater progress would be made if a dozen of the best hens were selected and mated with a good, active cockerel. Let the selection of the hens be made for their laying ability, general size and conformation. Pen this flock up by themselves, but in such a way as to allow them plenty of exercise, and use only their eggs for hatching. In this way improvement in the flock can be quickly accomplished.

Early well-grown chickens find a good market now. Look up the advertisement of A. G. E. Lowman, 275 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, and if you have any young chickens that will suit him, write him for terms.

British buyers are making enquiries at Ottawa of the Department of Agriculture for supplies of dressed poultry. As high as 10 cents a pound is guaranteed. It looks now as though there was a demand for all the dressed poultry the Ontario farmer could raise. There is a good demand in the West for poultry properly fattened and dressed. Our farmers should look after it.

LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

Say! Did you see Wood's stock at the Exhibition? They were there, and won 36 prizes, also silver cup for best breeding pen on exhibition, 44 pens competing, and silver medal for best collection of poultry, and two diplomas. Some choice breeding birds for sale of the following varieties:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb



White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. The above stock has a prize record unequalled. Address—

GEO. WOOD,
Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Man.

SPRING CHICKENS

Have you any good meaty young roosters for sale? If so, I want all I can get alive. I will pay expenses and return all empty crates. Light varieties of fowl not wanted. Write me.

A. G. E. LOWMAN
FISH, POULTRY AND GAME
275 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

As the hatching season is over, now for young stock. S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, also Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworth hogs, all pedigreed and bred from prize-winners. Young stock in Berkshires and Yorkshires, both sexes, for sale.

Fox Terrier pups from imported stock and blue winged Turbit and checkered Homer pigeons. Write for prices.

J. H. DAWSON,
Manager Imperial Farm,
Or 282 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS

Our **BARRED ROCK** chicks are fine blue-barred to the skin. If you want

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK
Write for descriptions and prices.

W. A. HAMILTON,
Lethbridge, Alta.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.
Silver Wyandotte Specialist

My birds still retain their good position at Winnipeg. Won 1st pen (never beaten at either summer or winter show), 1st, 2nd chicks, 1st Guineas. The judge remarked on the clear open centres and heavy lacing. Orders hooked now for stock, old or young. Write your wants, lowest prices will be quoted.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

Is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER
cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill. See new Catalogue No. 1000

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Reid's Poultry Yards

Breeder of

Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes, Black, Red and Red Pyle Game Bantams. At last poultry show I won 22 prizes out of 23 entries. Eggs for sale.

THOS. REID.

293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Des Moines Incubator, The BEST and the CHEAPEST

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.
Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.
O. ROLLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal
Sole Agent for Canada.

New Laid Eggs Wanted

at good prices. Poultry and spring chickens in good demand. **R. DOLBEAR,**
Commission Agent, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS

Having purchased from Chas. Midwinter his entire stock of celebrated half-wild M. B. Turkeys, we are prepared to offer the public a limited number of eggs at 30c. per egg.

WALKER BROS.,
Lillyfield, Man.

BARRED and BUFF ROCKS

Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Ham-burghs. Eggs \$2 per 13. \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
Brandon, Man.

VIRIDEN DUCK YARDS
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
I am completely sold out of birds. Can supply eggs for hatching in setting or 100 lots from now on. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders, and supplies. Correspondence solicited.
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Viriden, Man.

IOWA INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

No cold corners, equal heat, perfect ventilation, no supplied moisture.

J. E. COSTELLO, AGENT, P.O. Box 291, Winnipeg.
Leg Bands and Poultry Supplies.

White Plymouth Rock Eggs from two pens. Pen No. 1 headed by cock from hen that laid 213 eggs in one year. Pen No. 2 headed by cockerel from hen that laid 181 eggs in nine months. All standard bred birds. \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Watch report of Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, in next issue, for my winnings. Get some later and be in the swim.

EASILY APPLIED

Cannot tear because of Wire Edge. It will wear longer than any other make. Costs less and is absolutely wind and water proof. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it. Send for free illustrated booklet and prices to

FRED. J. C. COX
WINNIPEG,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

Wagon World Awheel.

Half a million of these steel wheels have been sent out on our own wagons and to fit other wagons. It is the wheel that determines the life of any wagon, and this is the longest lived wheel made. Do you want a low down Handy Wagon to use about the place? We will fit out your old wagon with Electric Wheels of any size and any shape tire, straight or staggered spokes. No cracked hubs, no loose spokes, no rotten felloes, no resetting. Write for the big new catalogue. Its free.

Electric Wheel Co., Box 252, Quincy, Ill.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

SUMMER FAIRS.

Western Manitoba's Big Fair.

Year by year the exhibition grounds at Brandon are assuming a better appearance, and it will not be long before they are the finest in the province. This year the exhibition was laboring under a disadvantage in that Capt. Clark, who has grown up with it, as manager, and knew every detail of the work, was away in South Africa. His successor, A. R. Irwin, has proved the right man in the right place and has done admirable work, though it is very difficult for a new man to catch on to all the wrinkles needed in running a successful exhibition. Brandon always has a good show of horses and this year it was better than ever before. While the horses were so good, cattle were not so numerous as last year, neither were the sheep or hogs.

In connection with the cattle exhibit, we might suggest that a covered judging ring, or at least seats for the spectators, could be made, at very small expense, along the north side of the cattle barn. Instead of the circle the present judging ring could be run straight into the building at the sides. Then seats could be made against the building, and an awning overhead would give a shady seat for visitors, and if this awning were made wider shade for most of the animals in the ring too. Considerable dissatisfaction was felt by exhibitors at the high railroad rates charged exhibits stopping over at Brandon. This attendance the first day was small, but the latter days of the fair it was very gratifying indeed.

The show of poultry was quite up to that of other years in number and away ahead in quality. The showing of butter was good and of vegetables, and especially fruit extra good. The new Dominion Government building contained the most attractive and instructive display on these grounds.

One of the most pleasing incidents of this fair was the turnout of the cadets and their display of drill in front of the grand stand. The smartness and precision of movement of the young people who took part in this parade gives ample testimony to the skill of their instructor, Capt. Irwin, and the enthusiasm with which it was taken up by the pupils. This exhibition of tumbling, as given by a number of the boys, was very creditable indeed. This year's exhibition goes on record as one of the most successful in the history of this association.

HORSES.

Brandon is to be congratulated upon the excellent display of horses this year. The big horse stable was not large enough to contain them all and a tent had to be put up for the accommodation of the surplus; while as to quality, the average was high, and few poor ones were shown. Some want of management was noticeable in the show ring, where a whole class, the agricultural horses, for instance, was called out at once, and the ring was so filled with mares and foals, fillies and colts that the spectators could not tell what was being judged, the judges hardly knew "where he was at," and the exhibitors got considerably mixed, so that in some cases sections had to be judged twice. Much of this could be avoided if the order of the prize list were followed. Another suggestion is that the animals of each section should be required to occupy adjoining stalls. If, for instance, all the Clyde stallions in the 4-year-old and over class were in adjoining boxes, next to them the 3-year-old class, and so on, and these different classes distinguished by placards on the stalls, a person could go through the stalls and see at a glance if all the horses entered in a class had gone to the show ring when this class was called. Another and far greater advantage of this system would be the pleasure it would give the public to be able to see, side by side, the horses that are competing, to compare them and profit by the skill of the judge. Under the present system, or rather lack of system, the horses are all mixed up, Clydes and Shires, agricultural and driving horses, standing where the convenience of the exhibitor places them, and the public cannot get the educational advantage it should from attending the fair.

The aged class of Clydesdales brought out only three, of which J. B. Thompson's Prince Delectable took first. This horse was not placed in the Winnipeg Industrial, but we were glad to see his merits recognized here. He is a grand horse in many respects, great size and substance, splendid bone and feather, excellent pasterns and feet, a little faulty in gait, but should prove an excellent sire. He is by the famous horse Cedric, out of the almost equally renowned mare, Cherry Ripe, and should be a great acquisition to Manitoba. J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, took second and S. McLean, of Franklin, third.

Jerviswood, owned by Dr. Henderson, of Carberry, took first in the three-year-old class, a very smooth horse of great quality and in good show shape. He also won the sweepstakes from Prince Delectable. The other colts in this class were Tully Elder's Wales McGregor, a colt of good bone and quality, and J. Beatty's Mansfield, a big-bodied horse for his age.

T. Elder had the only exhibit in the two-year-old class, MacGregor o' the Glen, a handsome colt of much promise, from his horse Prince of Wales. This colt also won in the action for Manitoba breds. He and his brother, Wales McGregor, are two very attractive colts, active, well grown and brought out in good shape, reflecting great credit on their breeder and exhibitor.

The yearlings were a very good class, the winner in it being of exceptional quality and remarkably well brought out for his age. He is owned by the genial sheriff of Bran-

don, Wm. Henderson. W. Postlethwaite's colt is a very promising youngster, but suffers from comparison with the winner. Henry Nichol had a good colt, well ribbed up and of good quality.

In the filly classes the honors went to Garuth & Brown, of Portage la Prairie, who showed an imported three-year-old, Chantress, a mare of exceptional merit, a two-year-old of great quality, and a good yearling much above the average. John Wishart, also of Portage la Prairie, showed a well-grown two-year-old filly not so smooth as the other, but very good. J. Clark of Roseland, took third in this class with a bay, rather undersized but with good legs and feet. Some very good yearling fillies were shown; Caruth & Brown taking first with a handsome dappled brown imported filly with good understanding, second going to Thompson's filly by Burnbrae, and third to a bay filly by Pilgram, owned by T. Elder. F. Woodcock also had a promising filly in this class.

The foals were a very promising lot of five, very even in quality. J. Wishart took first, Elder a good second, and Macmillan third.

Elder was again to the front in the brood mares class, winning first with a mare of excellent Glyde type and splendid quality of bone. She also won in the mare and two of her progeny class. Macmillan came second with a good mare in many respects, but faulty in the hind legs, Wishart's mare, Lady Granite, third. The latter also showed this mare with two of her progeny, a two-year-old filly, Wonderful Lady, and a suckling colt, and took second to Nancy McGregor in that class.

The championship for mares was awarded to J. B. Thompson, of Hamiota, for his four-year-old, Princess Royal, a grand mare of great substance out of his well-known mare, Lady Almondale. Caruth & Brown's two-year-old, Lady Pandora, was selected for this honor by many of the outside-the-ring judges and in another year will be hard to deny. She is a very sweet, smooth filly and cannot be surpassed for quality. Thompson's mare also won in this class for Manitoba breds, and carried off the handsome silver cup given by the Glydesdale Association of Canada.

The Shire horses were poorly represented. Only two exhibitors came forward; W. Crothers, of Virdeon, won in the stallion class with Indiana, by Blocky Tom, a rather plain horse and small for his breed; and F. J. Stott, of Kemnay, in the filly class, with a nice smooth three-year-old.

Percherons had a single specimen, Sir Archibald, a tidy, compact chestnut, owned by the Brandon Hills Horse Breeders' Association.

The heavy draft teams shown were an excellent class, the Thompson team that won first in Winnipeg having to take second to a very massive team of J. A. S. Macmillan's. This team had size, draft type and good quality, and while both horses are not of equal merit, they are hard to beat in their class. Thompson's mares show to better advantage singly than in harness, but were not far behind the others in merit. Stott's team were the same that took second at Winnipeg and have been already described here.

In the agricultural class four good teams were shown, that well-known exhibitor, D. T. Wilson, Assinippi, getting first with a handsome active team, four and six years old, well turned out. H. M. Lyons, of Carberry, second, and Macmillan third. A good team, but a little undersized, was also shown by Elder. Wilson won several prizes in this breeding sections with his brood mare and her colts. H. Nichol showed a very handsome three-year-old filly and good foals were shown by V. Winteringham, Brandon, and Bower.

The best general purpose team was shown by John Stott, of Kemnay, a black and a bay, a good lively pair, while Turner & Sons, of Carroll, were placed second with a very fair team. The breeding classes contained some very good individuals, D. T. Wilson's again coming to the front, getting first for brood mare, for two-year-old, for yearling, and second and third for foals. He certainly seems to understand breeding this class and always manages to "get there" with some good ones. H. Nichol, J. Stott, W. Rathwell and F. Woodcock also showed some good young stock in this class.

The carriage and coach horses were not very numerous. L. Nelles showed an excellent brood mare with two of her progeny, winning firsts with her and with each of them separately as well as collectively. J. Stott had a very good three-year-old filly, smooth and of good quality, if a little heavy in type. T. J. Kelly won a first with a good useful atamp of brood mare with foal at foot, L. Nelles second and T. D. Taylor third. The teams were not out of the way, Mr. MacDonald getting first and J. Shannon second.

In the Thoroughbred class R. I. M. Power, of Carberry, was successful in getting first with Hard Lines, an old horse but a good one. He also carried off the diploma for the best stallion and three of his get. T. Sherrett, of Brandon, took second and W. Chambers, of Oak Lake, third. J. W. McLaughlin, of High River, showed a promising two-year-old colt and a good stamp of mare.

Eryson, C. W. Speers' entry in the Standard breds, had no difficulty in carrying off first honors in the all aged stallion class. He is a dark seal brown, almost black, horse, of great symmetry, and very clean about the legs, where one would expect to see some traces of the many hard races he has fought. In action he moves with ease and style, carries his head well and shows to great advantage. He also won the diploma for best stallion, any age. Second prize went to J. Carson, of Winnipeg, and third to R. Park, of Wawanesa. Other entries in this requiring

mention are L. Nelles' well known chestnut horse, Geers, out of the famous mare, Ione, and W. Willson's handsome mare.

The roadsters brought out some good animals, especially in harness, while in this breeding sections some good mares and colts were shown. A. D. Gamley won in the brood mare class with a black mare of good type and quality, with a foal at foot by Mitchell Boy. The same mares won in the mare and two of her progeny class, showing an excellent two-year-old as well as the foal. The colts from this mares were very smooth and even in style and quality and enabled Mitchell Boy, their sire, to win from Geers in the class for stallion and three of his progeny. Geers and his family made a handsome showing, the prepotency of the sire showing strongly in their uniform type and bright chestnut color. L. Nelles' mare is a very good specimen of a roadster brood mare and came a very close second.

This roadster teams were judged on the race track, where a half mile spin brought out their capacities in that line. First prize went to a black team owned by D. White, of Hamiota, very good travellers and easily outfooted the others. A chestnut team owned by W. H. Burchill, of Chater, took second, to the surprise of many, as one of them was decidedly sore in front. However, they were stylish, young and well matched. Third went to a bay team owned by Turner & Sons, Carroll, the off one a particularly fine mare, but not as well mated as she deserved. The fourth team, a pair of chestnuts with bob tails, were ruled out as being of carriage type. They were a handsome, well matched pair, but had no speed. In another competition, for teams owned by bona fide farmers, appointments and style of driving to count, Turner & Son won first with the same team.

This single driving class brought out seven; first prize going to a handsome chestnut mare with plenty of speed and action. She is owned by W. R. Stewart, of Macleod, and took second in Winnipeg. Second prize went to a smooth bay mare and nice action shown by W. Wilson, of Brandon; and third to a big chestnut mare owned by Mr. Clark. Several other good ones were shown.

The saddle class was only fairly represented. E. W. Rowen showed his well-known old horse, "The Bahe," but had to take third place, his horse being thin and faded. K. A. Price, of Moosomin, won first with a well bred bright bay, second to Herriot, of Sonris, for a nice, smooth brown gelding, but with too much cold blood in him.

R. I. M. Power won first in the Hackney stallion class with his grand old horse, False Helr, a good mover still in spite of his age. Second going to Confident Squire, a good looking horse with plenty of substance, but lacking the true Hackney action. J. Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, showed a nice smooth yearling filly, but other Hackneys were conspicuous by their absence.

The ponies do not call for much comment. A nice team was turned out by W. H. O'Sullivan, of Brandon, and W. H. Acton showed a sweet little saddle pony.

CATTLE.

The exhibit of cattle was not as large as one would naturally look for at a centre with such easy reach of so many excellent herds, and it is somewhat of a surprise that there were not as many animals forward this year from these herds as there were last year. This banner exhibit last year was that of the Shorthorns shown by J. G. Barron, of Carberry, but this year he did not show and in his place were the sleek, well fitted animals from Hon. Thos. Greenway's Prairie Home herd. The smaller number of animals forward is no doubt due to the keen competition made by the stock that have been fitted for Winnipeg exhibition, but there would appear to be lots of room for others when there

were not enough animals forward to take up all the prizes and in only a few classes were there many more than enough to take the prizes. The high rates asked by the railway company for stock going to Brandon was also against many exhibits going there from Winnipeg.

SHORTHORNS.

As at last year's show, this breed made the banner exhibit. There was a strong contingent from the Prairie Home herd and against them were Bennis Bros.' Winnipeg exhibit, a nice lot from Thos. Speers, and a few odd ones, among which was an exceptionally good bull shown by R. L. Lang, Oak Lake. The awards in this, as in all the cattle classes, were placed very satisfactorily by J. C. Snell, London, Ont.

G. & W. Bennis, Castleberry, Man., had forward the only four-year-old bull in Knight of Lancaster. In three-year-olds Sittytown Hero 7th was an easy winner and later sweepstakes bull for the Greenway herd. Against him was a capital dark roan imported bull, Clan McKay, by Clan Alpine, shown by Thos. Speers, and imported by H. Cargill & Sons. Greenway's Scottish Beau and an entry by Bennis Bros. made up the two-year-old ring, honors going in the order mentioned. The yearlings made the first ring with animals enough to take all the prize money. Greenway's first prize winner at Winnipeg, Money-fuffel Banner, a red upstanding fellow of good quality, was again an easy first, but the second prize animal, Goldfinder, by Good Luck, by Best Yet, a bull of Hon. John Dryden's breeding, is a capital mossy coated red, shown and bred by R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake. This was the only animal he had down, but a good one. Bennis Bros.' Duke of Cardinal was third and a roan shown by T. Speers fourth. The latter animal is Prince of India, out of Empress of India, by Lord Strathgore. Bull calves over six months made another ring of four, in which first and second went to Greenway for Choice Goods and Bracelet's Pride, third to Coronet, a roan bred by Walter Lynch, sired by Scottish Canadian and shown by H. E. Hole, Minnedosa. He is a capital little fellow, but in too hot company. A smallish red calf shown by Findlay McRea, Brandon, was last. Greenway had first, second and fourth in a ring of six calves of calendar year. Referendum, a straight, smooth red, born this morning of the day the vote was taken, was third. He was shown by T. A. M. Hughes, Brandon, and is by Doncaster.

In aged cows Greenway's Jenny Lind 4th, imp., was again first, as at Winnipeg, with red Ninga Jubilee Queen second, third place went to Speers' Fancy Ury, by Gold Digger, a cow of great scale, good heart girth and back. Fourth was found in Greenway's Lady Belle 4th, imp., leaving a well built cow, but in low flesh, shown by Hughes, unplaced.

Greenway had all the awards for three-year-olds as well as the first three for two-year-olds, Bennis Bros. fourth. The first two awards for yearlings went as at Winnipeg, to Village Grace and Matchless of Prairie Home, and the other two to Bennis Bros. In heifer calves the first three awards went to Greenway and fourth to F. McRea, Brandon. The judge, however, changed the first prize to the sweet roan, Bright Light, instead of Lavinia's Blossom of Prairie Home, as made at Winnipeg. Greenway's Winsome Lass led the junior calf class, with Speers' Empress of India 2nd next in place. Greenway had first, second and third for herds, with Bennis fourth. Bull and two of his get went to Bennis, while Speers had first for cow and two of her progeny.

C. P. R. SPECIALS.

This competition was between Greenway and Bennis Bros. The former was first, and the latter second for herds. Greenway's yearling, Stronsa Stamp, was best bull and his two-



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year-old twin, Pansy, best cow, Bennie had both awards for two calves bred and owned by the exhibitor.

HEREFORDS.

J. A. Chapman, Beresford, had no opposition for his well fitted herd.

POLLED ANGUS.

C. W. Speers, Griswold, drove II head into the ring, pointed out the animals of different ages and secured the tickets.

FAT CATTLE.

In all only five animals were shown, J. Donaldson, Brandon, showing a big 2,000 lb. four-year-old that is being prepared for Christmas, and J. A. Burchell a smaller roan. Greenway's white steer, Jock, was the only two-year-old and his cow, Freida, was first and Bennie's entry second for cows.

Only two beef grades were out, but they looked more like fat cows than beef grades, and especially so when shown by butchers.

JERSEYS.

W. V. Edwards, Souris, showed his Jerseys in fine form. He had nearly all the awards. H. A. Cunningham, Hayfield, showed a nice straight bull calf, Sir Roblin, that was placed first. He also had the first prize three-year-old in a cow of Mrs. Jones' breeding. T. H. Beaubier had second in the yearling heifers for Prairie Flower, a daughter of Rhoda Pogis, the cow he lost last year.

AYRSHIRES.

The Crystal City Ayrshires had it all their own way except in bull calves and yearling bulls. W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., securing second in these sections. The Greenway Ayrshires were out in fine bloom. Some of the Winnipeg decisions were reversed.

HOLSTEINS.

There was good competition here. Jas. Glennie & Son, Longburn, and A. B. Potter, of Montgomery, were present with their Winnipeg herds and were joined by a nice contingent from Souris owned by J. Herriot, who secured a number of good awards.

In grade dairy cattle there were less than half a dozen all told.

SWINE.

The competition in the swine classes amounted to practically nothing this year.

as well. They had no opposition, however. Oxford Downs were shown by Jull & Son, Burford, Ont. We missed the usual high class exhibit of this breed shown by Alex. Wood, Souris. He started to fit his sheep, but owing to sickness had to give it up. In fat sheep, Corbett, as at Winnipeg, had the lead, Gamley following. The awards were placed by Jas. McQueen, Carievale, Assa., a gentleman who has placed them most satisfactory for a number of years.

POULTRY.

This year's exhibit was the most numerous and of a higher quality than seen heretofore at this fair. Brandon poultrymen are to be congratulated on the excellent showing they, along with some outside help, put up. As usual, Barred Rocks made the banner class, while the Whites made a nice showing, with Buff a small one. Wyandottes were well represented, the Buffs being in the lead. A good showing of White, with a few Golden and Silver Laced. L. Brahmas were a small class, but a very good one. Cochins were well represented. Leghorns made a capital showing, especially the Buff. The chickens of all kinds made a particularly good display, and in a few cases there were quite large entries. Rocks were in the lead and White Wyandottes more than worthy of mention.

Perhaps the most pleasing part of the poultry exhibit was that a great number of the prizes went to farmers, they having taken to breeding more pure bred birds each year and show no hesitancy in competing for prizes against the fanciers. Amongst those making the best showing might be mentioned Thos. H. Chambers, of Brandon, who was awarded the cup for best breeding pen in the show with his Barred Rocks. He also took special for best collection of American varieties. J. W. Higginbotham, of Virden, carried away the Brandon Poultry Association's cup and medal for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen, all of one breed, with his Light Brahmas. Geo. Nunn, of Wawanesa, made an extra good showing of White and Buff Leghorns and Buff Wyandottes. W. Postlethwaite also got a number of prizes with his Black Minorcas and White Rocks, and Wm. Anderson took all the firsts with his Partridge Cochins.

Ducks and geese made quite large exhibits,

Messrs. O'Malley and Bartlett. It is a gratifying fact that this district is now more free than it was years ago from foul weeds.

Next in order was the display made on behalf of the Forestry Department of the Interior of the various woods of the Province of Manitoba. A small part of the Experimental Farm is now devoted to this special purpose, and we may here note a specimen of Salix Acutifolia, which from a cutting half an inch thick, planted last spring, has today reached a height of 9 ft. 3 in. A Russian poplar, same age, has reached 7 ft. 6 in. high. Samples of this year's seedlings were also shown, but from some cause the elm seed has failed to germinate.

The Brandon Binder Twine Co. had a good space in this building in which the fibre and finished twine were displayed. A great deal of interest was taken in this exhibit, very few ever having seen anything but the finished article heretofore. There are very gratifying reports regarding the working of the machinery and future prospects of this company. They had a very bad start through circumstances over which they had no control, but everything now is running smoothly.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

This division was fairly well filled and almost everything was of good quality. Several good local men, such as Wm. Sanderson, of Souris, were absent, and altogether the show of grain was too far short of what should be found in such a district. In red Fyfe, O. H. Cullen, Rounthwaite, had a very fine sample, followed by M. A. Douglas, Hartney. For 10 bus. lots the prize went to an outsider, G. C. Smith, Boissevain. White Fyfe was only fair. For 6-rowed barley John Ralston, Rapid City, had a merited first. For 2-rowed barley and black oats W. Dixon, Grenfell, scored with very choice samples. C. E. Longstaff, Brandon, had choice white oats. The smaller collections of seed were very good. In green shaf grain and cultivated grasses C. E. Langstaff had some very choice samples, but was beaten on wheat by D. Roddick, Rounthwaite. The Langstaff collection was bought for the Government. Mr. Langstaff has done much to keep up the quality of both the agricultural and horticultural reputation of the district. He is a regular and keen competitor and earns well all the prizes he gets. His vegetables are as

of the two colleges, so to speak, were on trial, the Guelph college winning.

Horses.—The two above-named, R. W. Glennie, Longburn, A. T. Elder, and Jas. B. Ferguson, entered the competition on heavy horses. They followed through five or six sections along with the judge, handing in their awards to the director in charge before the judge placed his awards. At the close it was found that Cowle and Glennie were tie and Elder and Ferguson close together not far behind the other two. The tie was worked off the next morning on heavy draft teams, when Cowle won out. So the award for heavy horses stands Cowle first, Glennie second. The judge was very pleased with Glennie's judging, as he is a born horseman and had he had Cowle's training would be a hard one to beat. In light horses the best judging was done by W. McFarlan, Regina.

Beef Cattle.—W. G. Cowle and W. F. Serritt were the two contestants in judging cattle. Three Shorthorn cows, all reds and very even, were picked out for them to place and later three bull calves, all reds and very even. Each placed the animals and gave his reasons for so doing to the judges, J. C. Snell and Jas. Yule, manager of the Prairie Home Farm, were the judges. Cowle was placed first and Serritt second.

Dairy Cattle.—The contestants in this competition were J. Munroe, Winnipeg, H. V. Clendenning, Bradwardine, W. G. Cowle, Regina, and W. F. Serritt, Glendale. One ring of Holstein females was used, the cows being of somewhat different types and ages. The judging of the work done was in the hands of J. C. Snell and J. R. Osler, of the Prairie Home Farm. First place was given to J. Munroe for his correct decisions and familiarity with the work in hand. Clendenning secured second place.

AMONG THE MACHINERY.

The exhibit of farm machinery was a very creditable one, and in these, exhibits manufactured in Brandon had a prominent place. Chief among the machinery was that of the Brandon Machine Works. They showed a Nichols & Shepard traction outfit. But what was more important were two of their own portable 18 horse-power engines made in their own shops. In 1899 they built one of these,

Milk Test at Brandon.

FOUR YEAR OLDS AND OVER.

FIRST.				SECOND.			
Name of Cow—TEMPEST IV.				Name of Cow—FLOSETTE TEAKE.			
Owner—J. Herriot, Souris.				Owner—J. Glennie & Son, Longburn.			
	Lbs.	P. C.	Lbs.		Lbs.	P. C.	Lbs.
	Milk.	Fat.	Fat.		Milk.	Fat.	Fat.
1st Day—Morning	27.75	3.4	.943	21.00	2.4		.504
" — Noon	—	—	—	20.25	4.2		.850
" — Evening	24.5	4.2	1.029	14.50	4.0		.580
2nd Day—Morning	22.75	4.4	1.001	25.50	2.2		.561
" — Noon	—	—	—	19.75	4.0		.790
" — Evening	21.5	3.6	.774	16.75	3.2		.536
	96.50		3.747	117.75			3.321
Score for Fat—20 points for each pound	74.910			66.42			
Score for days in milk, 1 point for every 10 day after first 30 days, limit, 10 points	9.6			2.			
Total Score	84.54 points			68.42 points.			

THREE YEAR OLDS AND UNDER.

FIRST.				SECOND.			
Name of Cow—LADY AKKRUM.				Name of Cow—MODEST MAIDEN.			
Owner—A. B. Potter, Montgomery.				Owner—J. Glennie & Son, Longburn.			
	Lbs.	P. C.	Lbs.		Lbs.	P. C.	Lbs.
	Milk.	Fat.	Fat.		Milk.	Fat.	Fat.
21.00	2.7		.567	26.5	2.0		.530
12.50	3.8		.475	14.75	3.0		.442
10.25	3.4		.347	11.00	2.5		.275
20.75	2.6		.539	23.00	2.0		.460
13.25	3.6		.377	13.75	2.2		.302
10.50	3.6		.378	10.00	2.6		.260
88.25			2.683	99.00			2.209
53.66				45.38			
53.66 points.				2.2			
				47.58 points.			

Although two breeders showed in every class, some way or other the one dovetailed with the other, so that what the one hadn't the other had. Thus nearly all the prizes were taken up, but only in a few sections was there real competition. The exhibit as a whole was a small one, though larger than last year. The quality was away up, which may be understood when Hon. Thos. Greenway and A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., showed their Winnipeg winners in both Berkshires and Yorkshires. The Yorkshires were the better class of the two and the best of the show.

In Tamworths W. L. Trann, Crystal City, had the lead, having awards for both boar and sow, any age. His Copper Queen is a very deep sow. W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., showed a number of animals and secured awards. Jas. Glennie, Longburn, had out a scw and litter, securing second, Trann first. In the class for any other pure bred breed both Trann and Smith showed Poland Chinas, while Smith had also a number of Duroc Jerseys.

The arrangement of the pigs this year was bad. They were in both sides of the building and some in the old sheds at the west side. A fence at the back of the building makes it very awkward showing. It would have been better if the hogs had been together instead of sheep being in the building as well. A gate at the west end of the building would be a great convenience. The judging of swine could be greatly improved by the erection of a proper judging ring. It would save some exhibitors many a sprint and give visitors a proper chance to see the judging instead of trying to follow the judge from pen to pen, jumping fences, and running from one side of the building to the other. The awards were very satisfactorily placed by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont. In the Berkshire class he followed the newer type of hog, giving preference to length. On account of this the shorter, chunky animals favored by the Winnipeg judge were set back here in several instances.

SHEEP.

The exhibit this year was not as large as in other years. D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake, and A. D. Gamley, Brandon, put up their high quality exhibit of Shropshires and Leicesters respectively and in their usual qua-

but turkeys were conspicuous by their being almost absent.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The splendid little dairy building did not have as much butter as it should have had. There was only a fair exhibit, and the judge, C. A. Murray, pronounced it smaller than two years ago. There were several fine lots of dairy butter shown. The exhibit of creamery butter was small, also that of cheese. A very fine display of bread was also made in this building.

HORTICULTURE.

The exhibits in this class were placed in the upper story of the main building. The city has a number of amateurs and nice gardens in which they display their taste and skill. There were capital exhibits, vegetable and floral, but, we think, no better than we have seen there in former years. It has been alleged that amateurs here are discouraged by vandals plundering their very choicest specimens, and there can be no worse check on fine garden work. In all departments of gardening there were both high quality and a fair quantity of exhibits. In the wide open class for fruit, R. Alston, Winnipeg, and Mrs. G. Mitchell, Winnipeg, had first and second. We may here also specialize the large and fine exhibit of pot plants and cut flowers put up by Mr. Alston in

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S PAVILION.

Cycas Revoluta, a very fine palm, may be mentioned, but the whole stand deserved very high commendation. A hydrangea in bloom was another fine plant on this stand, but a dozen others were equally worthy of admiration and the general effect was excellent.

Besides Mr. Alston's floral display, which filled the centre of the building, there was also a very tastefully put up display of cut flowers and vegetables, also of grains, ripe and green, from the Experimental Farm. This farm puts up year by year displays of its produce that reflect great credit on its gardeners. The peas on this stand are mentioned in our Garden and Forestry department as examples of flavor and fertility. On the same side as the farm exhibit was the stand of locally collected weeds, shown by

good as the best elsewhere. John Ralston, Rapid City, is another of the same sort. He knows a good thing and rarely fails to gather in a big handful of well earned prize tickets.

MILK TEST.

The milk test was carried on during the second and third days of the fair, and was supervised by Dairy Superintendent Murray. Competition was open to all pure bred cows, but this year the only animals entered were Holsteins. Owners of animals were allowed to make two or three milkings per day, as desired. The scale upon which judging was done allowed 20 points for each pound of fat. It had also been intended to make a computation including solids other than fat, but with the consent of each competitor this was not carried out. One point was allowed for each ten days in milk after the first thirty days (limit, 10 points).

There were two sections in the test, one for cows four years and over and one for cows and heifers under four years. Only two animals were put into each competition. In the case of Flosetta Teake the owner complained that the cow's udder was inflamed, while Modest Maiden was held to be off her feed and unwell. The score given by the judge will be found in the accompanying table.

The milk test was something of a disappointment this year and we question very much if it isn't time it was dropped. It has been dropped at Winnipeg because it failed to bring out competition. The same money that is given at Brandon for the milk test would go a long way towards maintaining a butter making contest. The milk test interests only a few, while a butter making contest would interest many.

JUDGING COMPETITIONS.

One of the most interesting competitions of the fair were those for young men judging. The lead throughout was taken by W. G. Cowle, Farm Instructor at the Indian Industrial School at Regina. He spent two years at Guelph College two years ago and his work on both horses and cattle did credit to the college. W. F. Serritt, Glendale, was another strong competitor. He took the short course at the Wisconsin Agricultural College last winter. In these two men the methods

in 1902 they built ten, in 1903 at least twenty will be built. One of these engines was running a Red River Special 36-56 separator and the other a New Favorite separator, made by Arch. Filshie, Mount Forest, Ont. On one separator was a Jones stacker and on the other a Neepawa stacker. Besides this was a line of their castings, etc., as well as small machinery. A new fanning mill made by the company was closely inspected by farmers. The Waterloo Co. had forward an outfit consisting of an 18 horse-power engine and a 26-56 separator.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. had also one of their famous outfits on the grounds, which also received a good deal of attention.

The Gaar, Scott Co.'s agents at Brandon, Smith, Inglis & Nelson, exhibited an outfit with 22 horse-power traction engine and 36-60 separator.

A new exhibit on the Brandon grounds was that of the Northwest Thresher Co., of Stillwater, Minn. Their new Giant engine and Northwest separator was closely examined by interested farmers and threshermen.

The Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co., of Lindsay, Ont., whose headquarters in the West are at Brandon, showed one of their six horse-power gasoline engines, which was greatly admired by farmers present. They are building a portable one and intend making a traction.

The Chatham Fanning Mill Co. had three of their famous fanning mills on exhibition. The reputation of this mill is world wide. This firm builds nothing but fanning mills and the extent of its operations can be estimated when it is known that last year their output was 13,000 machines. Their tent was always crowded with visitors.

R. Ewing showed disc harrows and steel land rollers made by T. E. Bissell, Elora, Ont. The rollers have pressed steel ends, and well braced ball bearings.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co., of Winnipeg, showed their combination wagon box, hay and stock rack. This is a substantial rack that is much admired by stockmen and farmers as it is strongly built and can be used for so many purposes. Their easy swinging garden chair delighted all who tried it.

H. Cater, proprietor of the Brandon Pump Works, had out his usual excellent exhibit of all kinds of stock, and force pumps of all

kinds and sizes. He has also the agency for the Hayes' double action force pump and the Myers' Bros. line with brass lined cylinder, with glass valve seat. But it is his stock pumps that he is famous for, with their porcelain cylinders and ability to work well in this cold climate. He was again awarded a diploma, which makes it four years in succession that this honor has been given him.

The local agents of the De Laval Cream Separator Co., R. A. Lister Co., and the Manitoba Cream Separator Co., made nice exhibits of separators, the former two in tents and the latter in the main building. This was an improvement on Winnipeg. Sharples' Tubular Separator was also on exhibition.

Beeman's Jumbo Grain Cleaner receives great praise from those who have used them. The Jumbo has had a good sale in the West, though introduced for the first time last season. The sale will be larger this year.

The high quality of the work turned out by Carruthers & Co. has led to a great expansion in their business and new premises are being built to accommodate them. Rugs and robes of all kinds, lace leather, fur and sheepskin coats were shown as well as numerous other samples of their work. The tanning is well done, as is also all other workmanship. Their stall in the main building was always a centre of attraction.

THE BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Exhibition week at Brandon always means a large number of visitors to the farm, and in a sense it might be looked upon as a successful side attraction. Owing to the cancelling of a number of excursions this spring on account of the high water, many visitors who would have had a trip earlier took advantage of the reduced rates to attend the exhibition and see the farm at this same time.

All south of the public road and the low-lying portions north of it shared in the general submergences caused by the high water of the river. But the experimental plots of roots and grains have been more fortunate and are now showing very fine condition. The greatest novelty is a large plot of winter rye, now nearly ready for cutting. The straw runs up to 5 ft. or thereabouts and the yield will be extra heavy. But this was grown inside the shelter supplied by maple hedges, now over 12 ft. high, and can be no criterion for the same crop sown on a naked prairie. These maple hedges are now found to be far too numerous for any good end, and are more like a forest wall than a hedge. They run about 6 ft. thick all the way to the top and 12 ft. to 15 ft. high. No one expected to see such results from so few years' growth. The usual mode of planting was 2 ft. apart in the rows and the same distance between the plants in the rows. The nature of the soil has greatly favored this wonderful growth and the sheltered position has done its part also, but they furnish incontestable evidence that for a farm fence and shelter where wanted this method of growing maples can be depended on anywhere for quick and satisfactory results. Excessive soaking of the land has killed considerable pieces of other hedges. They look as if fire blighted and some of them are very unlikely to rally again.

The growth of all kinds of forest trees and ornamental shrubs is greater this year than ever before. Crab apples and plums show free fruiting, but so far the size is not great. Many of them are perfectly hardy.

Here as elsewhere there is greater profusion of potato bloom than ever before. Corn is late, but with the present hot weather should come on very rapidly.

PRIZE LIST—HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years or over.—1 J. B. Thompson, Hamiota; 2 J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; 3 S. McLean, Franklin.

Stallion, foaled 1899.—1 W. S. Henderson, Carberry; 2 Tully Elder, Brandon; 3 J. Beaty, Brandon.

Stallion, foaled 1900.—1 Elder, Brandon; 2 W. Postlethwaite, Brandon; 3 H. Nichol, Brandon.

Stallion, any age, open, diploma.—W. S. Henderson, Carberry.

Stallion, any age, bred in Man. or N.W.T., diploma.—Carruth & Brown, Portage la Prairie.

Filly, foaled 1899.—1 Carruth & Brown; 2 J. Wishart, Portage la Prairie; 3 J. Clark, Roseland.

Filly, foaled in 1900.—1 Carruth & Brown, 2 J. B. Thompson, 3 Tully Elder.

Filly, foaled 1901.—1 Carruth & Brown, 2 Thompson, 3 Elder.

Foal of 1902.—1 J. Wishart, 2 Tully Elder; 3 Macmillan.

Brood mare with foal at her side.—1 Elder, 2 Macmillan, 3 Wishart.

Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, 3 years and under.—Elder.

Mare, any age, open.—J. B. Thompson.

Mare, any age, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—J. B. Thompson.

Mare, any age, silver cup, value \$25, donated by the Clydesdale Breeders' Association of Canada, H. Wade, registrar.—J. B. Thompson.

Best stallion (registered) and three of his get, registered or unregistered, special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—J. B. Thompson.

SHIRES.

Stallion, 4 years or over.—1 W. Crothers, Virden.

Stallion, any age, open.—1 Crothers.

Filly, foaled 1900.—1 F. J. Stott, Kemnay.

Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, 3 years and under.—F. J. Stott.

Mare, any age open, and bred in Man. or N.W.T.—F. J. Stott.

PERCHERONS.

Stallion, 4 years or over.—1 Brandon Hills Horse Breeders' Association, Brandon Hills.

HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Team in harness, to wagon.—1 J. A. S. Macmillan, 2 J. B. Thompson, 3 J. Stott.

Filly or gelding, foaled in 1900.—1 Jno. Clark.

Filly or gelding, foaled in 1901.—1 Clark, 2 John Bower, Forrest.

Foal of 1902.—1 N. Rogers, Forrest; 2 Bower.

Brood mare with foal by side.—1 Bower.

Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, 3 years and under.—1 Bower.

AGRICULTURAL.

Team in harness, to wagon.—1 D. T. Wilson, Assessippi; 2 H. M. Lyons, Carberry; 3 J. A. S. Macmillan.

Filly or gelding, foaled in 1899.—1 H. Nichol.

Filly or gelding, foaled in 1900.—1 Wilson.

Filly or gelding, foaled in 1901.—1 Wilson.

Foal of 1902.—1 V. Winteringham, Brandon; 2 Bower; 3 Wilson.

Brood mare, with foal by side.—1 Wilson, 2 R. Nelson; 3 J. H. Hiller, Brandon.

Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, 3 years and under.—1 Wilson.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Team in harness, to wagon, carriage or buggy.—1 John Stott, Kemnay; 2 Turner & Sons, Carrol.

Mare or gelding, foaled in 1899.—1 H. Nichol, 2 J. Stott, 3 E. F. Hunter, Brandon.

Filly or gelding, foaled in 1900.—1 Wilson, 2 J. Stott, 3 W. Rathwell.

Filly or gelding, foaled in 1901.—1 Wilson, 2 J. Stott.

Foal of 1902.—1 T. Woodcock, Cbater; 2 & 3 Wilson.

Brood mare, with foal by side.—1 & 2 Wilson, 3 Woodcock.

Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, 3 years and under.—1 Wilson.

CARRIAGE AND COACH HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over.—2 G. B. Hurd, Brandon.

Filly, foaled in 1899.—1 J. Stott, Kemnay.

Filly, foaled in 1900.—1 L. Nelles, Brandon; 2 H. Nichol, Brandon.

Filly, foaled in 1901.—1 Nelles.

Foal of 1902.—1 Nelles, 2 T. D. Taylor.

Brood mare, with foal by side.—1 T. J. Kelly, 2 Nelles, 3 Taylor.

Team in harness, 15½ hands or over.—1 Macdonald, 2 J. Shannon.

Mare or gelding in harness, 15½ hands or over.—1 Judson Bros., Alexander; 2 A. Speers, Griswold; 3 H. C. Graham.

Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, 3 years and under.—Nelles.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, 4 years or over.—1 R. I. M. Power, Carberry; 2 T. Sherritt, Brandon; 3 W. Chambers, Oak Lake.

Stallion, foaled in 1900.—1 J. W. McLaughlin, High River.

Stallion, any age, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—McLaughlin.

Mare, any age, open.—1 McLaughlin.

Best stallion, registered, and three of his get, registered or unregistered.—1 R. I. M. Power, Carberry.

STANDARD BREDS.

Stallion, 4 years or over.—1 C. W. Speers, Griswold; 2 J. Carson, Winnipeg; 3 R. Park, Wawanesa.

Stallion, foaled in 1899.—1 Nelles.

Stallion, foaled in 1900.—1 W. R. Stewart, Macleod.

Stallion, any age, open, diploma.—Speers.

Stallion, any age, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—1 Nelles.

Foal of 1902.—T. J. Kelly.

Mare, any age, open.—W. Wilson, Brandon.

Best stallion, registered, and three of his get, registered or unregistered.—T. E. Kelly.

ROADSTERS.

Mare or gelding, foaled in 1899.—1 W. Rathwell, Hayfield; 2 J. L. Stafford, Brandon.

Filly or gelding, foaled in 1900.—1 R. I. M. Power, 2 & 3 A. D. Gamley.

Filly, gelding or entire, foaled in 1901.—1 Nelles, 2 Evans, 3 J. L. Stafford.

Foal of 1902.—1 Gamley, 2 J. Ralston, 3 J. T. Kelly.

Brood mares, with foal by side.—1 Gamley, 2 Kelly, 3 Nelles.

Mare, any age, and two of her progeny, 3 years and under, diploma.—1 Gamley.

Pair roadsters, in harness, under 15½ hands.—1 D. Whyte, 2 W. H. Burchill, 3 Turner & Sons, Carrol.

Single roadster, in harness, under 15½ bands.—1 W. R. Stewart, 2 W. Wilson.

Saddle mare or gelding.—1 K. A. Price, Moosomin; 2 T. Herriot, Souris; 3 E. W. Bowen.

HACKNEYS.

Stallion, 4 years or over.—1 R. I. M. Power, 2 Stewart & McLean.

Filly, foaled in 1901.—1 J. Wisbart.

PONIES UNDER 14½ HANDS.

Team in harness, style and speed considered.—2 J. L. Stafford, Brandon.

Single driver in harness, style and speed considered.—1 Fenwick, Morris.

Saddle pony.—1 E. Stout, Jr., Rapid City; 2 R. Smith, Minnedosa; 3 A. Shaw, Carberry.

Polo pony, ridden by owner, training considered.—1 R. Smith.

Ponies under 12 hands.—1 W. H. O'Sullivan, Brandon.

PONIES UNDER 12 HANDS.

Stallion, any age.—1 W. H. O'Sullivan.

Team in harness.—1 O'Sullivan.

Single driver in harness.—1 O'Sullivan.

Saddle pony.—1 O'Sullivan, 2 W. H. Acton, Brandon.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Bull, 4 years and over.—1 G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry.

Bull, 3 years.—1 Hon. Thos. Greenway, 2 Thos. Speers, Oak Lake.

Bull, 2 years.—1 Greenway, 2 Bennie.

Bull, 1 year.—1 Greenway, 2 R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; 3 Bennie.

Bull calf, under 1 year.—1 & 2 Greenway, 3 H. E. Hole, Minnedosa.

Bull calf, calendar year.—1, 2 & 4 Greenway, 3 T. A. M. Hughes.

Bull, any age.—Greenway.

Cow, 4 years.—1, 2 & 3 Greenway, 4 Speers.

Cow, 3 years.—1, 2, 3 & 4 Greenway.

Heifer, 2 years.—1, 2 & 3 Greenway, 4 Bennie.

Heifer, 1 year.—1 & 2 Greenway, 3 & 4 Bennie.

Heifer calf, under 1 year.—1, 2 & 3 Greenway, 4 F. McRea, Brandon.

Heifer calf of calendar year.—1 Greenway, 2 Speers.

Bull and four females.—1, 2 & 3 Greenway, 4 Bennie.

Bull and two of his get, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—1 Bennie.

Cow and two of her progeny, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—1 Speers.

C. P. R. SPECIALS.

Herd, bull and three females.—1 Greenway, 2 Bennie.

Bull, any age.—1 Greenway.

Female, any age.—1 Greenway.

Two calves under 1 year old.—1 & 2 Bennie.

HEREFORDS.

All prizes went to J. E. Chapman, Beresford, the only exhibitor.

POLLED ANGUS.

All prizes went to C. W. Speers, Griswold, the only exhibitor.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

Bull, 2 years.—1 W. V. Edwards, Souris.

Bull, 1 year.—1 Edwards.

Bull calf.—1 H. A. Cunningham, Hayfield; 2 Edwards.

Bull, any age.—Edwards.

Cow, 4 years or over.—Edwards.

Cow, 3 years.—1 Cunningham.

Heifer, 2 years.—1 Edwards.

Heifer, 1 year.—1 & 3 Edwards, 2 Thos. Beaubier, Brandon.

Heifer calf.—1 Edwards.

Herd, bull and four females, over 1 year.—1 Edwards.

Bull and two of his get, bred in Man. or N.W.T.—1 Edwards.

AYRSHIRES.

All awards went to Greenway, except seconds for yearling and bull calf. These went to W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

HOLSTEINS.

Bull, 3 years.—1 & 2 James Herriot, Souris.

Bull, 2 years.—1 J. Glennie & Sons, Longburn.

Bull, 1 year.—1 & 3 Potter, 2 Glennie.

Bull calf.—1 Potter, 2 Glennie & Son, 3 Herriot.

Bull, any age, diploma ribbon.—Herriot.

Cow, 4 years or over.—1 Glennie & Son, 2 Herriot, 3 Potter.

Cow, 3 years.—1 Potter, 2 & 3 Glennie & Son.

Heifer, 2 years.—1 Glennie & Son, 2 & 3 Potter.

Heifer, 1 year.—1 & 2 Glennie & Son, 3 Herriot.

Heifer calf.—1 & 3 Glennie & Son, 2 Potter.

Herd, bull and four females, over 1 year.—1 Glennie & Son.

Bull and two of his get, to be bred in Man. or N.W.T.—1 Glennie & Son.

GRADE CATTLE.

Cow, 4 years or over.—1 Potter, 2 Herriot.

Cow, 3 years.—1 Edwards.

FAT CATTLE.

Steer, any breed, 3 years and over.—1 Jas. Donaldson, Brandon; 2 J. Burchill, Brandon.

Steer, 1 year.—1 Greenway.

Cow, 3 years or over.—1 Greenway, 2 Bennie.

SHEEP.

Leicesters.—All prizes went to A. D. Gamley, Brandon, the only exhibitor.

Shropshires.—All prizes went to D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake, the only exhibitor.

Oxford Downs.—All prizes went to Jull & Son, Burford, Ont., the only exhibitors.

Any other variety of pure bred sheep.—All prizes went to W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., the only competitor.

Fat Sheep.—Two wethers, shearlings.—1 D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake; 2 A. D. Gamley.

Two ewe lambs.—1 Corbett, 2 Gamley.

Best pen, any breed, shearling ram, two

shearling ewes and two ewe lambs.—1 Corbett, 2 Gamley, 3 Jull & Son.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.

Boar, 2 years or over.—1 Greenway.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.—1 & 2 A. B. Potter.

Boar, under 6 months and under 1 year.—1 Potter, 2 Greenway.

Boar, under 6 months.—1 T. Speers, 2 Potter.

Breeding sow, 2 years or over.—1 & 2 Greenway.

Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2.—1 & 2 Greenway.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.—1 & 2 Greenway.

Sow, under 6 months.—1 & 2 Potter.

Boar, any age, diploma by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—1 Greenway.

Sow, any age, special by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.—1 Greenway.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Boar, 2 years and over.—1 & 2 A. B. Potter.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.—1 Greenway.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.—1 Greenway.

Boar, under 6 months.—1 Potter, 2 Greenway.

Breeding sow, 2 years or over.—1 Potter.

Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2.—1 & 2 Greenway.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.—1 & 2 Greenway.

Sow, under 6 months.—1 & 2 Potter.

Boar, any age, diploma given by the Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—Potter.

Sow, any age, special by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.—Potter.

TAMWORTHES.

Boar, 2 years and over.—1 & 2 W. L. Trann, Crystal City.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.—1 W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Boar, under 6 months.—1 Smith.

Breeding sow, 2 years or over.—1 & 2 Trann.

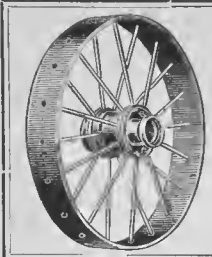
Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2.—1 Trann, 2 Smith.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.—1 & 2 Trann.

Sow, under 6 months.—1 & 2 Trann.

Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months.—1 Trann, 2 J. Glennie & Son.

Boar, any age, diploma, given by the Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—Trann.



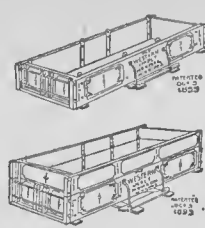
QUICK SELLERS

The Western Combination Wagon
Box, Hay, Grain and Stock Rack
Wonder Plow Attachment.

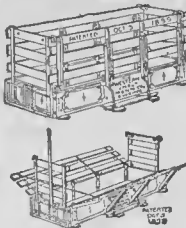
Wrought Iron Wagon Wheels, Pea Harvesters, Etc., Etc.

Write for particulars. Agents wanted,

The Western Implement Mfg. Co. Limited, - WINNIPEG, MAN.



THE FIVE IN ONE



Two bus. red Fyfe wheat.—1 O. H. Cullen, Rounthwaite; 2 C. E. Longstaff, Brandon.
Two bus. white Fyfe wheat.—J. Scott, Kennay; 2 W. Dickson.
Two bus. 6-rowed barley.—1 W. Dickson, 2 A. B. Potter.
Two bus. white oats.—1 Longstaff, 2 John Ralston, Rapid City.
Two bus. Banner oats.—1 Longstaff, 2 J. Knowlton, Brandon.
Two bus. black oats.—1 W. Dickson, 2 Ralston.
Two bus. peas, any variety.—1 Potter, 2 Ralston.
Two bus. spelt.—1 W. Postlethwaite, Brandon.
One peck white beans.—1 Longstaff, 2 Ralston.
Twelve cobs corn.—1 Ralston.
One bus. flax seed.—1 Ralston.
One sheaf of wheat.—1 Longstaff, 2 D. Roddick, Brandon.
Sheaf oats.—1 Longstaff, 2 E. Drury, Rapid City.
Sheaf barley.—1 Longstaff, 2 Roddick.
Pea vine.—1 Longstaff, 2 R. Coustine.
Green corn fodder.—1 Wm. Harper, 2 Longstaff.

FIELD SEEDS.

One-half bus. timothy.—1 W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; 2 J. Kitson, Macdonald.
One-half bus. millet.—1 Ralston.
One-half bus. Hungarian seed or grass.—1 Smith, 2 Ralston.
One-half bus. native grass.—1 K. McIver, Virden; 2 Walker Bros., Brandon.
One peck hay seed.—1 Ralston.

FIELD ROOTS.

Bushel potatoes, any variety.—1 W. Postlethwaite, 2 Mrs. R. Wheeler.
Six turnips, ewedes.—1 Longstaff, 2 H. Leachman.
Six mangolds.—1 Longstaff.
Collection weeds, injurious.—1 C. E. Weeks, Brandon.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

Three firkins, not less than 30 lbs., made at any creamery.—Brandon creamery.
Crook or firkin farm dairy, not less than 30 lbs.—1 Mrs. A. E. Pope, Regina; 2 Jno. Allenson, Elkhorn; 3 J. Ralston, Rapid City.
Basket 1 lb. prints or rolls, not less than 5 lbs.—1 J. Gorrell, Carberry; 2 G. F. S. Allenson, Elkhorn; 3 Mrs. R. Rodgers.
Butter made up for table use, not less than 5 lbs.—1 Allenson, 2 Mrs. B. Groome, Brandon; 3 Mrs. M. F. Abey.
Granular butter in brine, not less than 2 lbs. or quart sealers.—1 H. Kirkwood, Macdonald; 2 F. Reid, Brandon; 3 Jno. Ralston.
Firkin, not less than 20 lbs., made with a separator in any farm dairy.—1 Jno. Gorrell, 2 J. Cope, Broadview; 3 Ralston.
Twenty pound crock or tub of dairy butter made by a farmer using an Alexandra cream separator.—1 Jno. Gorrell, 2 J. Cope.
For the best 40 lb. tub of butter, made by a bona fide farmer.—1 Mre. R. Rodgers.
Sweepstakes, best dairy butter on exhibition, diploma.—Mrs. A. E. Pope.
Sweepstakes, best creamery butter on exhibition, diploma.—Brandon creamery.

CHEESE.

Factory cheese, colored.—1 B. Dutton, Birtle; 2 L. A. Race, Brandon; 3 Brandon creamery.
Factory cheese, white.—1 Dutton, 2 Brandon creamery.
Home-made cheese.—1 G. Clark, Killarney; 2 Mrs. W. H. Alcock, Gladstone; 3 F. Reid, Brandon.

POULTRY.

Andalusian.—Cock, 1 W. Anderson, 2 M. F. Abey, 3 W. Anderson. Hen—1 & 2 Abey, 3 Anderson. Cockerel—1 Anderson, 2 Abey. Pullet—1 W. H. Garside, 2 & 3 Abey. Pen—1 Anderson.
Light Brahmas.—Cock—1 & 2 J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 3 J. F. Davis. Hen—1 & 2 Higginbotham. Cockerel—1 Higginbotham. Pullet—1 Higginbotham.
Dark Brahmas.—Cock—1, 2 & 3 Anderson. Hen—1 Anderson. Cockerel—1 & 2 Anderson. Cockerel—1 & 2 Anderson, 3 M. Johanson. Pullet—1 Fred Knight. Pen—1 & 2 Higginbotham.
Cochins, Partridge.—Cock—1 Anderson, 2 A. E. Sheather, 3 Anderson. Hen—1 Anderson, 2 Abey, 3 Anderson. Cockerel—1 Anderson, 2 & 3 A. E. Sheather. Pullet—1 Anderson, 2 Sheather, 3 Anderson. Pen—1 & 3 Anderson, 2 Sheather.
Cochina, Buff.—Cock—1 A. H. Clark. Hen—1 & 2 Clark. Cockerel—1 Anderson. Pullet—1 Anderson.
Cochins, Black.—Cock—1 Anderson. Hen—1 & 2 Anderson, 3 J. H. Smythe. Cockerel—1, 2 & 3 Smythe.
Cochins, White.—Cock—1 & 3 Anderson, 2 J. F. McLean. Cockerel—1 M. Johanson. White or black pen—1 & 2 Anderson, 3 Smythe.
Dorkings.—Cock.—1 W. H. Garside, 2 L. Ansley. Hen—1 Garside. Pen—1 Garside.
Games, B.B. Red.—Cock—1, 2 & 3 John Porteous. Hen—1 Garside, 2 Porteous. Cockerel—1 S. McCurdy, 2 Porteous. Pen—1 Garside.
Games, B. B. Indian.—Cockerel—1 Walker Broe. Pullet—1 Walker Bros. Pen—Walker

Bros. Cock—1 McCurdy, 2 Anderson. Hen—1 McCurdy, 2 Anderson.

Games, Pitt.—Cockerel—1 McCurdy, 2 Porteous, 3 Anderson. Pullet—1 McCurdy, 2 Porteous, 2 Fred Knight. Pen—1 Porteous.

A. O. V.—Cock—1 & 2 Milne Bros., 3 Porteous. Cockerel—1 & 2 McCurdy. Pullet—1 Sam Hughes, 2 Anderson.

Guineae.—Cock—1 J. F. Davis, 2 Mrs. Duncan.

Houdans.—Cock—1 & 2 Anderson, Cockerel—1, 2 & 3 Anderson.

Hamburges, Silver Spangled.—Hen—1 Jas. McLean. Cockerel—1 Anderson. Pullet—1 Anderson.

Hamburges, Golden Spangled.—Cock—1 McLean. Hen—1 & 2 McLean.

Hamburges, Black.—Cock—1 Wm. Smith. Hen—1 Smith. Cockerel—1 & 2 Johanson. Pullet—1 & 2 Johanson.

Hamburges, A.O.V.—Cock—1 Wm. Smith. Hen—1 & 2 W. Smith.

Langshans.—Cock—1 Bert Balls. Cockerel—1 & 2 Johanson.

Leghorns, S. C. W.—Cock—1 Milne Bros., 2 J. R. Munne. Hen—1 & 3 Munne, 2 Milne Bros. Cockerel—1 Milne Bros., 2 Walker Bros. Pullet—1 Milne Bros, 2 Walker Bros., 3 Wm. Muttter. Pen—1 Munne, 2 Milne Bros., 3 E. Wardrop.

Leghorns, Brown.—Cock—1 & 2 T. Chambers. Hen—1 & 2 Chambers. Cockerel—1 M. F. Abey. Hen—1 & 2 Chambers.

Leghorns, Rose Comb, White.—Cock—1 Walker Bros. Hen—1 Walker Bros. Cockerel—1 Walker Bros. Pullet—1 Walker Bros.

Leghorn, Rose Comb, Brown.—Hen—1, 2 & 3 E. Wardrop. Hen—1 L. Ostrander.

A. O. V.—Cock—Milne Bros, 2 Bert Balls, 3 Ed. Hannay. Hen—1 Milne Bros., 2 Balls, 3 Jos. Pritchard. Cockerel—1, 2 & 3 Milne Bros. Pullet—1 & 2 Milne Bros.

Minorcas.—Cock—1 Balls, 2 & 3 W. Postlethwaite. Hen—1 & 2 Postlethwaite, 3 Balls. Cockerel—1 & 2 Postlethwaite, 3 J. Carter. Pullet—1 Carter, 2 & 3 Postlethwaite. Pen—1 Postlethwaite, 2 Munne.

Polish, W. C.—Cock—1 Walker Bros. Hen—1 Walker Bros. Cockerel—1 Walker Bros. Pullet—1 Walker Bros.

A. O. V.—Cock—1 & 3 W. M. Smith, 2 Jos. Pritchard. Hen—1 Smith, 3 Pritchard. Pullet—1 Knight.

Plymouth Rocks, Barred.—Cock—1 & 2 J. H. Chambers, 3 Carter. Hen—1 & 2 Chambers, 3 Carter. Cockerel—1 Carter, 2 R. McKelvie, 3 Chambers. Pullet—1 Carter, 2 McKelvie, 3 Chambers. Pen—1 & 2 Chambers, 3 Carter.

Plymouth Rocks, White.—Cock—1 Peter Kayler, 2 L. Ansley, 3 D. Sheriff. Hen—1 Kayler, 2 Hannay, 3 Ansley. Cockerel—1 Postlethwaite, 2 Hannay, 3 Kayler. Pullet—1 Sheriff, 2 Hannay, 3 Wm. Muttter. Pen—1 Postlethwaite, 2 Kayler, 3 A. McPhail.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Cock—1 Balls, 2 T. Chambers. Hen—1 J. H. Chambers, 2 & 3 Balls. Cockerel—1 Balls, 2 Anderson, 3 J. H. Chambers. Pullet—1 Balls, 2 J. H. Chambers, 3 Anderson. Pen—1 J. H. Chambers.

Red Caps.—Cock—1 Walker Bros.

Wyandottes, Silver Laced.—Cock—1 S. W. McInnes, 2 Carter. Hen—1 & 2 Carter, 3 W. McInnes. Pullet—1 M. F. Abey, 2 & 3 Carter.

White Wyandottes.—Cock—1 J. M. Knowlton, 2 E. J. Maltby. Hen—1 Knowlton, 2 S. M. Maltby, 3 Knowlton. Cockerel—1 Sheriff, 2 & 3 Knowlton. Pullet—1 Sheriff, 2 & 3 Knowlton. Pen—1 Sheriff.

Wyandottes, Golden Laced.—Cock—1 Kayler. Hen—1 Kayler. Cockerel—1 & 2 Kayler. Pullet—1, 2 & 3 Kayler.

Buff Wyandottes.—Cock—1 Anderson, 2 J. R. Munne, 3 J. F. McArthur. Hen—1 & 3 McArthur, 2 Balls. Cockerel—1 McArthur, 2 & 3 A. Fortier. Pullet—1 & 2 McArthur, 3 Fortier. Pen—1 McArthur.

Bantam, Buff Pekin.—Cock—1 E. Wardrop, 2 Anderson, 3 E. W. Johnson. Hen—1 & 3 Johnson, 2 Anderson. Cockerel—1 Johnson. Pullet—1 Johnson.

White Pekin.—Cock—1 Milne Bros. Hen—1 Milne Bros.

A. O. V.—Cock—1 Anderson. Hen—1 Anderson.

B. B. Red Game.—Cock—1 Balls, 2 J. F. Davis. Hen—1 Balls, 2 Davis. Cockerel—1 Starling, Brandon, 2 Walker Bros. Pullet—1 G. Starling.

Pyle Game.—Cock—1 & 2 Milne Bros. Hen—1 & 2 Milne Bros, 3 Anderson.

Bantam Game, any variety.—Pen—1 Milne Bros, 2 G. Starling. Golden Seabright.—Cock—1 Anderson, 2 B. Balls, 3 S. Ostrander. Golden Seabright.—Hen—1 Ostrander, 2 Balls, 3 J. H. Smythe. Cockerel—1 Balls. Pullet—1 & 2 Balls. Silver Seabright.—Cock—1 O. H. Clark, 2 Pritchard. Hen—1 Clark, 2 Pritchard. Cockerel—1 & 2 Pritchard. Pullet—1 Pritchard. Golden or silver pen—1 Anderson.

Black African.—Cock—1 Wm. Smith, 2 Jas. F. McLean, 3 J. Porteous. Hen—1 Milne Bros., 2 Smith, 3 McLean. Cockerel—1 Porteous, 2 Abner Brown. Pullet—1 Brown, 2 Porteous. Golden Seabright, any other variety.—Cock—1 Smith. Hen—1 Smith, 2 Garside. Any other variety.—Cockerel—1 & 2 Garside. Pullet—1 & 2 Garside. Pen—1 & 2 Garside.

TURKEYS.

Bronze, old male.—1 Jas. Brennan, 2 Jas. Herriot. Female—1 Herriot. Young male—1 & 2 Brennan. Young female—1 Brennan.

GEESE AND DUCKS.

Toulouse, pair, old.—1 Miss Duncan. Young—1 Walker Bros.

Emden, old.—1 W. Anderson, 2 Jas. Herriot, 3 Miss Duncan. Pair young—1 & 3 Alex. Foster, 2 John Kitson.

China, old.—Miss M. Teeple, 2 J. Roberts, 3 W. M. Smith. Young—1 R. W. Moore, 2 J. F. McLean, 3 W. M. Lepard. Any other variety, old—1 W. M. Smith. Pair, young—1 J. Herriot, 2 & 3 M. F. Abey.

Pekin Ducks, pair old.—1 & 3 Jos. Pritchard, 2 A. J. Carter. Young—1 P. Kayler.

Rouen, old.—1 & 2 Brennan. Pair, young—1 & 2 Brennan. Any other variety, old—1 & 2 Smith. Young—1 Brennan.

Best pen, any variety.—1 T. H. Chambers. Best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen, any variety.—1 J. W. Higginbotham.

Partridge Cochins, chicks.—1 W. Anderson. Pair Plymouth Rocks—1 R. McKelvie.

Best pair chicks.—1 M. Johanson, special. Best pair in Asiatic class.—1 W. Anderson. Best pair in American.—1 T. A. Chambers.

Best pair in Mediterranean class.—1 Milne Bros.

Geese, diploma.—Miss Duncan.

Ducks, diploma.—Jas. Brennan.

Turkeys, diploma.—Jas. Herriot.

Best incubator, diploma.—A. E. Sheather.

Best brooder, diploma.—A. E. Sheather.

Best poultry foods.—A. E. Sheather.

Best display in Asiatic class, diploma.—W. Anderson.

Best display in American class, diploma.—Thos. H. Chambers.

Best display in Bantam class, diploma.—Milne Bros.

Best display in Mediterranean class.—Milne Bros., J. R. Munne.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Collection of insects, open.—1 G. Rossler, Hayfield.

Collection of curios of any kind, from any country.—1 Mrs. Hardy, Brandon; 2 Mrs. Bawden, Brandon.

Fossils, named collection.—G. P. Bawden.

Neepawa.

Railroads are good things when in their proper place, but the entrance into Neepawa of the C. N. R. has played havoc with the grounds occupied by the Beautiful Plains Agricultural Society. The line graded for the new track passes between the hall and the stables for stock. On the south side where it crosses the race track, the grade is so high as to make all races impossible. It now turns out that the grounds were only rented to the society, so that with the purchase of the grounds for a railway station and divisional point, the agricultural society is without any land. Circumstances connected with this deal have caused considerable talk, but the society is determined to go ahead and acquire new grounds of their own and erect good buildings.

A pleasing feature in connection with this year's show was a play in the town opera house instead of an evening's programme on the grounds. This was given on both evenings of the show. The play was supervised by Mrs. W. G. Harrison and in all 75 people took part, a large number of whom were children. The costumes were well gotten up and the whole thing a huge success, especially as the play admitted of the introduction of many good local hits.

In the past the live stock were required to be on the grounds the first day of the show. This necessitated three nights on the ground for some of the exhibitors, so this year exhibitors were not asked to bring in their stock until the second day. This meant that there was practically nobody there the first day.

During the afternoon of the second day Dr. Thompson gave an instructive address on the desirable and undesirable points of a horse. W. Serritt, son of W. F. Serritt, gave an excellent address on the points to be taken into consideration in judging a beef animal.

HORSES.

The horses made a capital exhibit. In the heavy draft class there were no less than five

stallions in the ring. First place went to Walter Card's imported Shire, Provost, a horse shown at Winnipeg, but unplaced. Sam McLean, Franklin, had second for Pretoria, a horse unplaced at Winnipeg in the 4-year-old Clydesdale class. This left a Suffolk Punch and a Clydesdale of McGillivray's and a Clyde of J. E. Smith's breeding, shown by W. Willoughby, unplaced. There was only one team shown, but the judge, S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian, refused it a place as the horses were not of heavy enough build, nor in show condition. S. Benson's Princess Sonia was first for brood mare and foal, and second for foal at foot. He had other good things out.

In the agricultural class the teams made a ring of five that took the judge some time to decide. It finally went to a pair of well-built greys shown by J. Gibson, Wellwood. They were in fine condition and had good legs. W. Willoughby was second with a low set, heavy built team in high condition. They were really the best team on the ground, but approached too much to the heavy draft type. We did hear that a protest was to be entered on the ground that they had not been in the country long enough. If sustained this would leave second place to Ed. Manley, Minnedosa. P. M. Stewart and Rich. Johnston also showed teams. Six brood mares faced the judge and the youngsters were out in good numbers.

Carriage horses were well represented. Three stallions were shown, Hugh Stewart having the lead. W. Willoughby second, while D. B. McFadden, Arden, was unplaced with his German coach. Willoughby had out the only pair—a high stepping pair of half-bred Hackneys, with plenty of range. The breeding sections were well filled. Roadsters made a good showing all the way through and the contest for best walking team was an interesting one. Roadsters and carriage horses were satisfactorily judged by Dr. Henderson, Carberry.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns made the banner exhibit this year, but on the whole, though of much better average quality, the cattle exhibit was not as large as in other years. The banner exhibit was that of the 10 head shown by Geo. Little, Neepawa. He purchased a number of animals at Walter Lynch's sale and has been gathering together a good herd. Above all he knows how to fit and some of these days we look to see him in the Winnipeg show ring. S. Benson had the next best exhibit. Herefords have been present at Neepawa for a number of years, but were not in evidence this year. A few Jerseys, shown by B. R. Hamilton, made up the list of pure bred cattle.

Shorthorns.—S. Benson had the lead for his third prize Winnipeg winner, James Stamford Watt, over Geo. Little's Brownie, by What-for-No, of Lynch's breeding. The latter is a big upstanding fellow, but not possessing the quality of Benson's. R. Lea, Bridge Creek, had the only yearling. He was by Lyndhurst 4th. Six bull calves made up a good ring. There were some well grown fellows in it and after some hesitation the judge, W. G. Styles, Rosser, sent a smaller calf of Benson's to the front. Some around the ring differed in this, but the judge was very careful in all his work and was decidedly right in this case, Benson's Puncher being a deep bodied, mossy-coated fellow with level back, though perhaps inclined to be narrow. Second place went to a blocky entry of J. W. Drysdale's. Lea had a well grown red that many fancied for first, but he was too slack behind the shoulders, and J. W. Caswell had a well grown white bull, the biggest in the ring, but too narrow for his height. Sweepstakes went to Benson.

Aged cows made a ring of eight, in which Little showed four and Benson two. First prize went to R. Scott for his evenly turned White Rose. She was in high condition and as she had not had a calf she was objected to by some, but as the rules do not state that cows must be in calf, or give evidence of having been in calf, she was allowed to stand. She was also first last year. Second went to Little's Prairie Princess 4th, a cow of Lynch's breeding, in good condition and of great scale, as were his other entries. Benson had

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two useful entries and H. Tyndall, Neepawa, showed a good one of J. Gardhouse's breeding. In two-year-olds, out of a large ring, Little's Julia 7th went to the top. She was down a little in the hack, but was in high flesh. The judge hesitated a little, but finally placed her over a smooth entry of Benson's, Duchess of Woodmere, but rather on the small side.

In the heifer classes Little brought out two exceedingly well fitted ones, perhaps the choicest showing of the day. The first prize one, a red, is out of a cow he got from Walter Card, but bred by R. Scott. She is a smooth, thick set one, well let down in the flank, with good back. Her mate was almost as good. The herd prize went to Little and second to Benson.

This grade cattle made a good exhibit, a couple of entries of Little's being out in fine shape.

SWINE.

There was a nice exhibit of swine. Competition was strong, especially in Berkshires. Hers J. A. McGill and Jos. Laidler, of Glendale, came together and there was sharp competition between them. Laidler had his hogs out in fine bloom. His Honest Tom, a hoar of McGill's breeding, by Fitz Les and out of Rosamond, was placed first over McGill's Lord Eden. The judge was R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, who placed his awards very satisfactorily. In hoar of the calendar year McGill showed two out of Nora C., by Lord Eden, nice clean, straight fellows, and secured first for one. Laidler showed two high, growthy fellows out of Princess, by Honest Tom, and secured second. J. E. Walker had out two, but they were too young. McGill had sweepstakes for his young boar over Laidler's Honest Tom. In aged sows McGill had the lead, while in the younger classes Laidler led. He had first and second for sow and litter.

There was good competition in Yorkshires, Geo. Dunn, H. Tyndall and Jas. Stewart showing. Tyndall exhibited a smooth, well built hog of D. C. Platt's breeding.

In Tamworths L. E. Hutchison, M. J. Halpeny and S. Benson had out entries. Halpeny had the lead for aged hogs, aged cows and sows of calendar year. Hutchison led for hoar of calendar year, Benson second and Benson led for sow and litter, Hutchison second.

Sheep were conspicuous by their absence. We did not see one representative on the ground.

POULTRY.

The showing of poultry was good. Awards were placed by Jno. Kitson, Macdonald, Rocks as usual made the hanner class. H. Hodgkinson made a nice showing of Barred Rocks and J. W. Drysdale, of White. Jos. Skelding had a fine lot of White Wyandottes, so also J. Wakefield. J. E. Hutchison had out a capital exhibit of Light Brahmas. Brown Leghorns were good and there was a fine exhibit of ducks. Geese were shown by W. Card and turkeys by Rohit. Chisholm.

Dairy products were judged by Fred Lutley, creamery inspector, who reported that much of the butter had a weedy flavor, due, some said, to the cattle eating wild sage. Some of the butter was quite soft and overworked. The butter was kept in a closed apartment with a glass front, all could see but not handle the butter. Ice in the bottom of the apartment kept it cool. It was a simple contrivance and could be easily made for any show. The prize list is as follows:—40 lbs.—1 W. F. Serritt, 2 Mrs. A. Park. 20 lbs.—1 Wm. Thomson, 2 H. F. Warne. 10 lbs., prints—1 H. Tyndall, Mrs. J. Thomson. 5 lbs., prints—1 H. F. Warne, 2 Mrs. J. Hill. Granular butter—1 W. F. Serritt, 2 Rich. Johnson. The judge called special attention to the quality of the granular butter. It was in grains about the size of clover seed, but instead of being soft, flat and mushy, each granule was round and hard. This is what granular butter should be like. Very little first class granular butter is shown at the fairs, so the judge says. That shown is too soft and mushy.

The display of vegetables was remarkably good. W. G. Pollock's beets were exceedingly well grown and pleased the judge, S. Larcombe, Birtle, very much. Taken as a whole the vegetables were simply magnificent for the season and the time of the year. The collection shown by Jno. Smale was very creditable. Potatoes were particularly well grown, cauliflower was also a large exhibit.

The display of home grown fruit was a revelation to many, not only in the quantity but in variety as well.

Grains made a fair exhibit. There were some eight or nine entries for the best ten bushels, but a good deal of the wheat was not well enough cleaned for show wheat and one or two samples were damp. There was a nice exhibit of four bushel lots of wheat, but the showing of other grain was very small. Some excellent bunches of timothy and brome grasses and grains were shown, as well as a fine bunch of red clover.

The display of bread and cake, as well as ladies' work, in the main building, was good. Two collections of pressed flowers and weeds, shown by Mabel and Beatrice Thomson, of Wellwood, deserve mention. These girls secured first for their work last year at Winnipeg and Brandon.

Virden.

This fair was held on July 14th and 15th. The awards in the principal classes were as follows:—

HORSES.

Heavy draught stallion, 4 years and over.—1 C. E. Ivins, 2 W. Crothers. Best registered stallion and three of his get.—1 Crothers. Heavy draft or agricultural horses.—Brood mare with foal at foot—1 J. Wright. Foal—1 R. Tapp, 2 J. Wright. Team, not less than 2,800 lbs.—1 Elder Bros. Two-year-old mare or gelding—1 A. Ferguson, 2 C. E. Ivins.

General purpose horses.—Brood mare with foal at foot—1 A. McMillan, 2 W. Wardell. Foal—1 Wardell, 2 McMillan. Team mares or geldings not less than 2,400 lbs.—1 W. Porteous, 2 R. Tapp. One-year-old mares or gelding—1 A. D. McLeod, 2 Wardell. Two-year-old mare or gelding—1 J. Daljesl, 2 J. Gee. Best colt from "Indiana"—1 A. McMillan, 2 T. Lansing.

Saddle and driving horses.—Blood stallion, 4 years and over—1 Crothers. Brood mare with foal at foot—1 J. Wright, 2 Crothers. Foal—1 Crothers, 2 J. Wright. Two-year-old—1 T. Tapp, 2 R. Bowes. One-year-old—1 T. Tapp. Best matched driving team—1 F. Wedow, 2 M. B. Brandon. Best mare or gelding, to be driven, special—1 W. Bond, 2 J. Bennett. Walking team, any class—1 A. D. McLeod, 2 K. McIvor. Best saddle horse—1 C. S. Lemon, 2 Jno. Buck.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—Bull, 3 years or over—1 A. Gillespie, 2 Chas. Milburn, 2 T. Tapp. Bull, 2 years or over—1 & 2 McIvor. Bull, 1 year or over—1 R. Lang, 2 McIvor. Bull calf—1 A. Gillespie, 2 H. & E. McIvor, 3 K. McIvor. Cow, 3 years old or over, calved this year or show signs of being in calf—1 K. McIvor, 2 A. Gillespie, 3 H. & E. McIvor. Heifer, 2 years old—1 A. A. Gillespie, 2 & 3 K. McIvor. Heifer, 1 year old—1 W. Craig, 2 A. Gillespie. Cow, with calf at side—1 K. McIvor, 2 T. Tapp. Bull and two of his get—1 A. Gillespie, 2 K. McIvor. Cow and two of her progeny—1 K. McIvor, 2 H. & E. McIvor. Young herd, hulk and two females—1 A. Gillespie. Heifer calf—1 K. McIvor, 2 J. H. Proctor. Bull, any age—1 A. Gillespie.

Grade Cattle.—General purpose cow, 3 years or over—1 H. & E. McIvor, 2 R. Bowes. Heifer calf, 2 years old—1 & 2 H. & E. McIvor. Heifer calf, 1 year old—1 H. & E. McIvor, 2 C. Milburn. Calf raised by hand—1 K. McIvor, 2 W. D. Craig. Calf raised any other way—1 C. Milburn, 2 R. Bowes. Steer, 3 years old—1 & 2 J. R. Mullins. Steer, 2 years old—1 J. R. Mullins, 2 C. Milburn. Steer, 1 year old—1 A. Gillespie, 2 Mullins. Fat cow, steer or heifer—1 H. & E. McIvor, 2 R. Bowes. Herd of four females—1 H. & E. McIvor, 2 R. Bowes. Dairy cow, any grade—1 R. Bowes, 2 H. & E. McIvor.

SHEEP.

Shropshires.—Ram, aged—1 J. Wells. Ram, shearling—1 Wm. Stephens. Ram, lamb—1 Stephens, 2 J. Wells. Ewes, pair aged, having raised lambs in 1902—1 & 2 Stephens. Ewes, pair shearling—1 & 2 J. Wells. Ewes, pair lambs—1 & 2 Stephens. Fat ewe or wether—1 & 2 J. Wells. Best ram—J. Wells.

SWINE.

Berkshires.—Boar, 1 year and over—1 Elder Bros, 2 C. Milburn. Boar, under 7 months—1 P. McDonald, 2 R. Lang. Sow, 7 months and under 1 year—1 P. McDonald, 2 R. L. Lang. Sow and litter of pigs, under 3 months—1 Lang. Boar, any age—P. McDonald. Boar (Yorkshire)—1 T. Tapp. Sow (any other pure breed) 1 year and over—1 P. McDonald.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Two bus. red Fyfe wheat.—1 W. Stephens, 2 G. F. S. Allison. Two bus. white Fyfe wheat—1 Stephens. Two bus. red Fyfe—1 Stephens. Two bus. field peas—1 Stephens. Two bus. white oats—1 & 2 Stephens. Two bus. 6-rowed barley—1 G. F. S. Allison, 2 K. McIvor. One bus. flax seed—1 K. McIvor, 2 F. W. Chapple. One bus. rye grass seed—1 K. McIvor, 2 W. McDonald.

Emerson.

Emerson district fair was held at Dominion City on July 8th and 9th. It was a capital all round show with a good attendance of visitors. The leading awards were as follows:—

HORSES.

Heavy draft.—Team—1 J. Acres; 2 F. Post. Four-horse team—F. Post. Two-year-old colt—1 J. W. Froom; 2 W. Arthur. One-year-old colt—1 J. Baskerville. Foal of 1902—1 J. F. Gunn; 2 J. Baskerville.

General Purpose.—Brood mare—1 J. W. Froom; 2 J. Collins. Draft team—1 H. McAughey; 2 F. Post. Two-year-old colt—1 J. Lowry; 2 J. Collins. One-year-old colt—1 F. Post; 2 J. Collins. Foal of 1902—1 J. W. Froom; 2 C. W. Taylor.

Carriage.—Team—1 D. Fraser & Sons; 2 C. Baldwin; 3 Casson & Dickson. Two-year-old colt—R. D. Smith. One-year-old colt—Dr. O'Brien. Carriage horse—1 W. Gunn; 2 Dr. O'Brien; 3 G. Devitt. Foal of 1902—1 W. Maynes; 2 J. Collins.

Roadsters.—Pair roadsters—1 J. H. Baskerville; 2 W. Arthur. Roadster—1 Hempton Bros.; 3 R. Whitman.

Ponies.—Team to harness—1 F. Graham; 2 J. Carlton.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—Bull, over three years, J. F. Gunn. Bull, two years old—C. Baldwin. One-year-old bull—J. F. Gunn. Two-year-old heifer—J. F. Gunn. Best bull—C. Baldwin. Beef Grade.—Cow—1 J. H. Baskerville; 2 C. W. Taylor.

Dairy Grade.—J. H. Baskerville.

GRAIN.

Red Fyfe wheat—1 A. Acres; 2 J. Acres; 3 T. Knowles. Oats—1 J. Acres; 2 C. Baldwin; 3 T. Knowles. Two-rowed barley—1 J. Acres; 2 T. Knowles. Peas—T. Knowles.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Tuh butter—J. W. Dickson. Butter in prints—1 J. W. Dickson; 2 I. Elkin. Fancy butter—1 Elkin. Comb honey—J. Scott. Extracted honey—J. Scott.

Cypress River.

This fair was in some details better than those of former years. Cattle rather fewer,

but, as usual, very good. In heavy horses D. Ross had first for stallion, J. Connon second. First prizes were taken by J. Connon, J. M. Stewart, J. W. Ruston, J. Gardiner, and T. Greenwood for agricultural horses. In general purpose J. Campbell, J. W. Ruston, and M. Badger had firsts. In the carriage class J. Holmes, W. D. Staples and J. Townsend led. In Shorthorn cattle J. Gardiner, A. Sutherland, F. Murdoch, W. Reid and J. Connon had firsts. In grades W. S. Wilson and M. Ruston had firsts. In swine, poultry and grain there was good competition, quality also good. In dairy products Mrs. J. Campbell had two firsts. The exhibit of domestic and fancy work at this fair is always large and choice, and this year many beautiful samples were shown.

Winnipeg Industrial Prize List.

HEAVY HORSES.

Judge—A. C. Charlton, Dunclelf, Ont.

CLYDESDALES.

Stallion, 4 years or over, \$35, \$25, \$15.—1 King of the Clydes, Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City; 2 Golden Hero, George Cartwright, Russell; 3 A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.

Stallion, 3 years, \$30, \$20, \$10.—1 Jerviswood, Dr. Henderson, Carberry; 2 Wales Macgregor, T. Elder, Brandon; 3 P. E. Anderson, Fleming.

Stallion, 2 years, \$20, \$12, \$8.—1 T. Elder; 2 A. J. Moore, Swan Lake; 3 D Fraser & Sons, Emerson.

Stallion, yearling, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Wm. Henderson, Brandon; 2 W. Postlethwaite, Brandon.

Brood mare, with foal by side, \$25, \$15, \$10.—1 Greenway, 2 Elder, 3 S. Benson, Neepawa. Brood mares, and two of her progeny, 3 years and under, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 T. Elder, 2 J. Wishart, Portage la Prairie; 3 Benson. Three-year-old filly, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 & 3 Mutch, 2 Carruth & Brown, Portage la Prairie.

Yearling filly, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 J. B. Thompson, Hamiota; 2 Carruth & Brown. Foal, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 Wishart, 2 Elder, 3 Benson.

Mare, any age, diploma.—1 Princess Royal, J. B. Thomson.

Stallion, 1 year and over, foaled in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., \$15, \$10.—1 and 2 Elder.

Mare, 1 year or over, foaled in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., \$15, \$10.—1 & 2 J. B. Thomson.

Stallion, any age, cup, value \$25, given by the Clydesdals Association.—Hon. T. Greenway.

SHIRES.

Stallion, 4 years or over, \$30, \$20, \$10.—1 J. Armstrong, Pilot Mound; 2 J. Muir, Macgregor; 3 Reid & Weightman, West Hall.

Stallion, 3 years old, \$25, \$15, \$10.—1 Reid & Weightman.

Two-year-old filly, \$10, \$8, \$5.—1 F. J. Stott, Brandon.

Mare, any age, diploma.—1 Stott. For the best stallion registered in the English Shire Horse Society's Stud Book. Gold medal, value £10 (\$50).—1 John Armstrong.

For best mare or filly registered in the English Shire Horse Society's stud Book. Gold medal, value £10 (\$50).—F. J. Stott.

Stallion, any age, Clydesdals or Shire, special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—1 Hon. Thos. Greenway.

Brood mare, with foal by side, any age, Clydesdals or Shire, special by Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—1 S. Benson.

DRAFT HORSES.

Brood mare, with foal by side, \$40, \$10.—1 D. T. Wilson, Assessippi; 2 G. Cartwright.

Brood mare with two of her progeny, 3 years and under, \$15, \$10.—1 Wilson, 2 Cartwright.

Yearling gelding or filly, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Wilson.

Foal, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 & 2 Cartwright.

Team geldings or mares, suitable for dray purposes, \$25, \$15, \$10.—1 J. B. Thomson; 2 J. Stott, Brandon; 3 Laks of the Woods Milling Co.

Team of geldings or mares, suitable for farm purposes, in harness to a wagon, \$30, \$15, \$10.—1 Wilson, 2 A. Lawson, Darlingford.

Mare, any age, diploma.—J. Stott.

Stallion and three of his get; get to be foaled in Manitoba, N. W. T., or B. C., \$25.—G. Cartwright.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Brood mare, with foal by side, \$20, \$10, \$5.—1 & 2 Wilson, 3 Cartwright.

Brood mare and three of her progeny, 3 years and under, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Wilson, 2 Cartwright.

Three-year-old gelding or filly, \$12, \$8, \$4.—1 J. Stott.

Two-year-old gelding or filly, \$10, \$6, \$3.—1 Stott, 2 R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; 3 Cartwright.

Yearling gelding or filly, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 Stott, 2 Cartwright.

Foal, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 & 2 Wilson, 3 Cartwright. Team geldings or mares in harness, \$25, \$15, \$10.—1 H. Boyle, Thornhill; 2 J. McLean, Pilot Mound; 3 J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg.

Mars or gelding, any age, diploma.—1 Stott. Brood mare with foal by side. Special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba, diploma ribbon.—1 Wilson.

STANDARD BRED.

Judge—Dr. Quinn, Brampton, Ont.

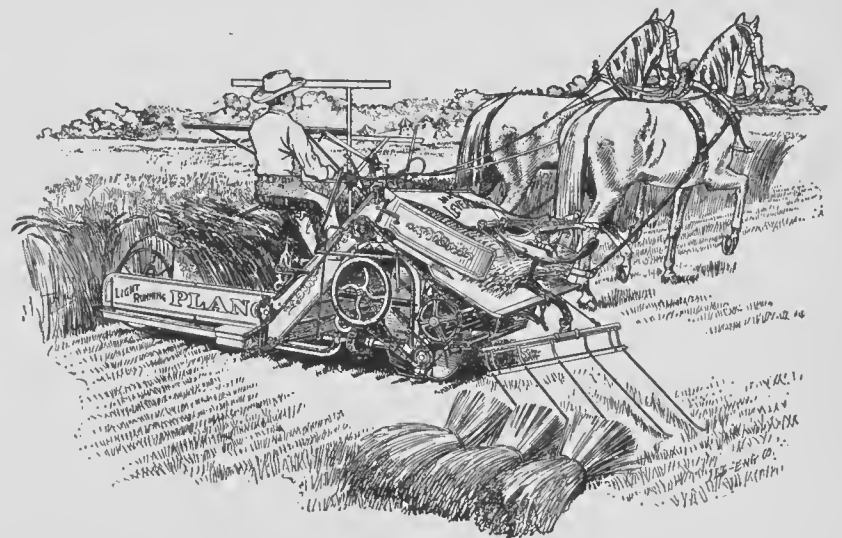
Stallion, 4 years or over, \$30, \$20, \$10.—1 C. W. Speers, Griswold; 2 Joe Benson, Winnipeg; 3 R. Park, Wawanesa.

Brood mare with foal by side, \$25, \$15, \$10.

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—1 & 3 Speers, 2 Colin Inkster, Winnipeg.
Yearling filly, \$8, \$6, \$4.—1 Park, 2 Thos. Scott, Atwell.
Foal, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 & 3 Speers, 2 Scott.
Stallion and 3 of his get, get to be foaled in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., \$25, \$15.—1 Speers, 2 Carson.
Stallion, any age, special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—Speers.
Brood mare with foal by side. Special by Horse Breeders' Association.—Speers.

ROADSTERS.

Brood mare with foal by side, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Wm. Shaw, Winnipeg.
Three-year-old gelding or filly, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 T. Scott.
Two-year-old gelding or filly, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 R. I. M. Power, Carberry; 2 and 3 A. D. Gamley, Brandon.
Yearling gelding or filly, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 Dr. O'Brien, Dominion City; 2 F. G. Hogle, Winnipeg; 3 L. Nelles, Brandon.
Foal, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 Shaw.
Pair of geldings or mares in harness, 1st prize by Hon. Thos. Greenway, \$25, \$15, \$8.—1 T. B. McDonald, Griswold; 2 Scott; 3 H. Boyle.
Single mare or gelding in harness, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Dr. Hinman, Winnipeg; 2 W. R. Stewart, Macleod; 3 Gregg Barrett, Carberry.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over, 16 hands or over, \$30, \$20, \$10.—Thornhill Horse Co.
Stallion, yearling, \$8, \$6, \$4.—A. Lawson, Darlington.
Brood mare with foal by side, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 G. Moffatt, Souris; 2 A. McLean, Pilot Mound.
Three-year-old gelding or filly, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 B. Hill, Morden; 2 D. Hamilton, Neepawa; 3 D. Fraser & Sons.
Two-year-old gelding or filly, \$8.—1 L. Nelles.
Yearling gelding or filly, \$6.—1 Nelles.
Foal, \$5, \$3, \$2.—1 A. McLean.
Pair of matched geldings or mares, in harness, 16 hands or over, \$20, \$10, \$5.—1 J. A. Mitchell, 2 W. Wilton, High Bluff; 3 D. Fraser & Sons.
Gelding or mare in harness, 16 hands or over, \$15, \$12, \$5.—1 W. Wilton, 2 D. Fraser & Sons, 3 J. J. Moorehead, Manitou.
Stallion, any age, special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—Thornhill Horse Co.
Brood mare with foal by side, special by Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—G. Moffatt.

HACKNEYS.

Stallion, 4 years or over, \$30, \$20, \$10.—1 J. R. Thompson, Calgary; 2 A. J. Moore, Swan Lake; 3 R. I. M. Power.
Stallion, 2 years, \$12, \$10.—1 Moore.
Brood mare, with foal by side, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Moore.
Three-year-old filly, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 Moore.
One-year-old filly, \$6, \$4, \$3.—1 Moore, 2 Wishart.
Foal, \$5, \$3, \$2.—Moore.
Stallion and 3 of his get, get to be foaled in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., \$20, \$10.—Moore.
Stallion, any age, special by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—J. R. Thompson.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, 4 years or over, \$30, \$20, \$10.—1 Portage la Prairie Syndicate; 2 R. I. M. Power, Carberry; 3 W. Goggin, Melton.
Stallion, 3 years, \$15, \$12, \$8.—2 Goggin.
Stallion, 2 years, \$12, \$10, \$6.—J. W. McLaughlin, High River, Alta.
Brood mare, with foal by side, \$25, \$15, \$10.—1 H. Husband, St. Francois Xavier; 2 Goggin.
One-year-old filly, \$6, \$4, \$3.—J. A. Mitchell.
Stallion and 3 of his get, get to be foaled in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., \$25, \$15.—R. I. M. Power.
Stallion, any age, special by Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—R. I. M. Power.

SADDLE HORSES.

Stallion, registered, 4 years and over, best calculated to produce saddle horses and army remounts, \$30, \$20, \$10.—1 N. Boyd, Carberry; 2 C. Tudge, Wapella.
Gelding or filly, 3 years old, \$10, \$6, \$4.—Fraser & Sons.
Gelding or filly, 2 years old, \$8, \$5, \$3.—J. Hunter.
Gelding or mare, over 15-2 hands, to be shown under saddle, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 G. H. V. Pickering, 2 Glen Campbell, 3 R. G. Watson.
Gelding or mare, under 15-2 hands, to be shown under saddle, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 T. Scott, 2 J. W. McLaughlin, 3 G. Barrett.
Saddle and harness horse, 15 hands or over, first shown in harness, then under saddle.—1 Colonel, D. Sprague, Winnipeg; 2 & 3 J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg.

PONIES.

Pair, in harness, 12 to 14-2 hands, \$10, \$5.—1 C. Cuthbert, 2 Mrs. F. J. Thompson.
Pony, in harness, 12 to 14-2 hands, \$6, \$3.—1 W. C. Puxley, 2 Mrs. F. J. Thompson.
Saddle pony, 12 to 14-2 hands, \$6, \$3.—1 G. Peebles.
Pair ponies, in harness, under 12 hands, \$5, \$3.—1 O. W. Bailey, High Bluff.
Pony, in harness, under 12 hands, \$4, \$2.—1 O. W. Bailey, 2 G. Williams.
Saddle pony, under 12 hands, \$4, \$2.—1 O. W. Bailey.
Saddle and harness horse, mare or gelding, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 H. Keely, 2 & 3 J. A. Mitchell.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Judge—John Miller, Brougham, Ont.
Bull, 4 years and over, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, added by D. S. H. B. A., \$20, \$15, \$10.—1 Topsman's Duke, J. G. Barron, Carberry; 2 Sir Colin Campbell, R. McLennan, Holmfild; 3 Knight of Lancaster, G. & W. Bennie, Castlevary.
Bull, 3 years, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5; added by D. S. H. B. A., \$20, \$15, \$10.—1 Sittytton Hero

7th, Hon. T. Greenway; 2 Scottish Canadian, Jas. Bray, Longburn; 3 President, Mrs. Jane Brown, Manitou.

Bull, 2 years, \$20, \$12, \$8, \$5; added by D. S. H. B. A., \$20, \$15, \$10.—1 Lord Missie of Ninga, W. Ryan, Ninga; 2 Pilgrim, Barron; 3 James Stamford Watt, S. Benson, Neepawa; 4 Scottish Beau, Greenway.

Bull, 1 year, \$15, \$12, \$8, \$5; added by D. S. H. B. A., \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 & 2 Moneyfuffel Banner and Stronsa Stamp, Greenway; 3 August Archer, J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg; 4 Royal Campbell, McLennan.

Bull calf, \$12, \$8, \$5, \$3; added by D. S. H. B. A., \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 4 Choice Goods and Bracelet's Pride, Greenway; 2 Sittytton's Choice, J. G. Washington, Ninga; 3 Sittytton Chief, Ryan.
Bull calf of calendar year, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Greenway; 3 Washington; 4 Jas. Bray, Longburn.

Bull, any age, silver medal.—Hon. Thos. Greenway, Sittytton Hero 7th.
Cow, 4 years and over, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5; added by D. S. H. B. A., \$20, \$15, \$10.—1 & 2 Greenway, 3 & 4 Barron.

Cow, 3 years, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5; added by D. S. H. B. A., \$20, \$15, \$10.—1, 2, 3 & 4 Greenway.
Heifer, 2 years, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$3; added by D. S. H. B. A., \$15, \$8, \$5.—1, 2, 3 & 4 Greenway.

Heifer, 1 year, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3; added by D. S. H. B. A., \$10, \$8, \$5.—1 & 2 Greenway, 3 McLennan, 4 Barron.

Heifer calf, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3; added by D. S. H. B. A., \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 3 Greenway, 2 Washington, 4 McLennan.

Heifer calf of calendar year, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 Barron, 2 Greenway, 3 McLennan, 4 Washington.

Three calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$10, \$5; also special by Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, diploma ribbon.—1 Greenway, 2 Washington.

Bull and two of his get, get to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C., \$12, \$8, \$6, \$4.—1 Greenway, 2 Barron, 3 McLennan.

Herd, 3 animals any age or sex, the get of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor, and bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C., \$12, \$8, \$6, \$4.—1 & 4 Barron, 2 Washington, 3 Greenway.
Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor, progeny to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C., \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4.—1 J. G. Barron.

Herd, bull and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, females to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C., \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Greenway, 2 & 3 Barron, 4 Washington.

Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5; added by D. S. H. B. A., \$20, \$15, \$10.—1, 2 & 4 Greenway, 3 Barron.

Herd, four animals, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$12, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 Barron, 2 Greenway, 3 Washington, 4 McLennan.

Herd, bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor, all bred in Manitoba or N.W.T., special by W. S. Lister—1 Barron, 2 Greenway.

Bull, any age, \$20.—Sittytton Hero 7th, Greenway.

Female, any age, \$20.—Matchless 25th, Greenway.

Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years of age, \$30, \$20, \$10.—1 & 2 Greenway, 3 Washington.

C. P. R. SPECIALS.

Bull, 2 years, \$20, \$12, \$8.—1 Barron, 2 H. O. Ayeast, Middlechurch; 3 Bennie.

Bull, 1 year, \$15, \$8, \$5.—1 Bennie, 2 John Graham, Carberry.

Bull calf, under 1 year, \$12, \$8, \$4, \$2.—1 Barron, 2 & 3 Greenway, 4 F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie.

Cow, 3 years, \$20, \$12, \$8.—1 Brown, 2 Greenway, 3 Graham.

Heifer, 2 years, \$20, \$12, \$8.—1 & 3 Greenway, 2 Graham.

Heifer, 1 year, \$15, \$8, \$5.—1 Bray, 2 McLennan, 3 Barron.

Heifer, under 1 year, \$12, \$8, \$4, \$2.—1 Greenway, 2 Brown, 3 Barron.

Herd, bull and three females, 2 years and under, \$20, \$12, \$8.—1 Greenway, 2 Barron, 3 Bray.

Bull, any age, \$10.—Sir Arthur Grant, Barron.

Female, any age, \$10.—Greenway.

HEREFORDS.

Judge—Professor Curtiss, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

Bull, 3 years or over, \$20, \$15, \$10.—1 John Wallace, Cartwright; 2 J. A. Chapman, Beresford; 3 Benallack & La France, Winnipeg.

Bull, 1 year, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Wallace.

Bull calf, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 & 3 Chapman, 2 Wallace.

Bull, any age, silver medal.—1 Wallace.

Cow, 4 years or over, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Wallace, 2 & 3 Chapman.

Cow, 3 years, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Chapman.

Heifer, 2 years, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 Wallace, 2 Chapman.

Heifer, 1 year, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Wallace.

Heifer calf, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 & 2 Chapman, 3 Wallace.

Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Wallace, 2 Chapman.
Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor, \$8, \$6, \$4.—1 Also special by Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—1 Chapman, 2 Wallace.
Herd, bull and three females, under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Wallace, 2 Chapman.
Herd, three females, any age, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Wallace, 2 Chapman.

POLLED ANGUS.

Bull, 3 years or over, \$20, \$15, \$10.—1 Geo. Boulton, Fernton.

Bull, 2 years, \$20, \$15, \$10.—1 Walter Clifford, Austin.

Bull calf, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Assa; 2 Clifford.

Bull, any age, silver medal.—1 Boulton.

Cow, 4 years or over, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Boulton, 2 & 3 Collyer.

Heifer, 1 year, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 Clifford.

Heifer calf, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 Boulton.

GALLOWAYS.

Bull, 3 years or over.—1 Otto U. Swigart, Champaign, Ill.; 2 Wm. Martin, St. Jean Baptiste.

Bull, 2 years.—1 Martin.

Bull, 1 year.—1, 2 & 3 Martin.

Bull calf.—1 & 2 Swigart.

Bull, any age, silver medal.—1 Swigart, 2 Martin.

Cow, 4 years or over, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 & 2 Martin.

Cow, 3 years, \$15, \$10, \$5.—Swigart, 2 & 3 Martin.

Heifer, 2 years, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 & 3 Martin, 2 Swigart.

Heifer, 1 year, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Swigart, 2 Martin.

Heifer calf, under 1 year, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 & 2 Swigart, 3 Martin.

Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor.—1 Swigart, 2 Martin.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor, also special by Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—1 Swigart, 2 Martin.

Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years, owned by one exhibitor.—1 Swigart, 2 Martin.

Three females, any age, the get of one bull, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T. or B.C.—1 & 2 Martin.

GALLOWAY SPECIALS.

Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, \$50.—1 Swigart, 2 Martin.

Bull, any age, \$25.—1 Swigart, 2 Martin.

Female, any age, \$25.—1 Swigart, 2 Martin.

HOLSTEINS.

Judge—Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.

Bull, 3 years or over, \$20, \$15, \$8.—1 Munroe Creamery Co., Winnipeg; 2 & 3 J. Oughton, Stonewall.

Bull, 2 years, \$20, \$15, \$8.—1 Jas. Glennie & Sons, Longburn.

Bull, 1 year, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 M. Oughton, Middlechurch; 2 & 3 A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.

Bull calf, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Glennie, 2 Potter, 3 J. Oughton.

Bull calf of calendar year, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Potter, 2 & 3 Munroe Co.

Bull, any age, silver medal.—Munroe C. Co. Cow, 4 years or over, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Glennie, 2 Munroe C. Co., 3 Potter.

Cow, 3 years, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 & 2 Glennie, 3 J. Oughton.

Heifer, 2 years, \$10, \$6, \$3.—1 & 2 J. Oughton, 2 Glennie.

Heifer, 1 year, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1, 2 & 3 Glennie.

Heifer calf, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 Glennie, 2 Oughton, 3 Potter.

Heifer calf of calendar year, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 & 3 Munroe C. Co., 2 Glennie.

Female, any age, in milk, \$10, \$5.—1 & 2 Glennie.

Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, \$20, \$10, \$5.—1 Glennie, 2 Munroe C. Co., 3 J. Oughton.

Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years of age, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Glennie, 2 J. Oughton.

Herd, three animals, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., any age or sex, the get of one bull, \$10, \$6.—1 Glennie, 2 Munroe C. Co.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor. Also special by Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, diploma ribbon, \$5, \$3.—1 Glennie, 2 J. Oughton.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

Bull, 3 years or over, \$20, \$15, \$3.—1 Jas. Walsham, Portage la Prairie; 2 Enoch Winkler, Gretna.

Bull, 2 years, \$20, \$15, \$8.—1 W.V. Edwards, Souris; 2 Winkler.

Bull, 1 year, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Walsham, 2 Edwards.

Bull calf, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Edwards, 2 Walsham.

Bull calf of calendar year, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Edwards.

Bull, any age, silver medal.—Walsham.

Cow, 4 years or over, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Winkler, 2 & 3 Edwards.

Cow, 3 years, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Munroe C. Co., 2 Winkler.

Heifer, 2 years, \$10, \$6, \$3.—1 Edwards, 2 & 3 Winkler.

Heifer, 1 year, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Edwards, 3 Winkler.

Heifer calf, \$6, \$4, \$3.—1 & 2 Edwards, 3 F. W. Scott, Winnipeg.

Heifer calf of calendar year, \$6, \$4, \$3.—1 J. Webster, Portage la Prairie; 2 & 3 Winkler.

Female, any age, in milk, \$10, \$5.—1 & 2 Edwards.

Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, \$20, \$10, \$5.—1 & 3 Edwards; 2 Winkler.

Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years of age, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Edwards.

Herd, three animals, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., any age or sex, the get of one bull, \$10, \$6.—1 Edwards.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by exhibitor. Also special by Pure bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, diploma, \$5, \$3.—1 Edwards, 2 Winkler.

AYRSHIRES.

Bull, 3 years or over, \$20, \$15, \$8.—1 Hon. T. Greenway.

Bull, 2 years, \$20, \$15, \$8.—1 S. J. Thompson & Sons, St. James; 2 Greenway.

Bull, 1 year old, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 Thompson, 2 Greenway.

Bull calf, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Greenway, 2 Wm. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Bull calf, calendar year, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Smith, 2 Thompson.

Bull, any age, silver medal.—Greenway.

Cow, 4 years or over, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1, 2 & 3 Greenway.

Cow, 3 years, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 & 2 Greenway.

Heifer, 2 years old, \$15, \$6, \$3.—1 & 2 Greenway.

Heifer, 1 year, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 3 Greenway, 2 Thompson.

Heifer calf, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 Greenway.

Heifer calf of calendar year, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 & 2 Greenway.

Female, any age, in milk, \$10, \$5.—1 & 2 Greenway.

Herd, bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, \$20, \$10, \$5.—1 & 2 T. Greenway.

Herd, bull and three females, all under 2 years of age, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Greenway.

Herd, three animals, bred in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., any age or sex, the get of one bull, \$10, \$6.—1 Greenway.

Two calves, under 1 year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor, \$5, \$3.—1 & 3 Greenway, 2 Smith.

Special by Pure Bred Cattle Breeders Association of Manitoba, diploma ribbon.—Greenway.

GRADE CATTLE, BEEF.

Judge—Professor Curtiss.

Cow, 4 years or over, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 John M. Kennedy, Winnipeg.

Heifer, 1 year, \$7.—1 F. J. Collyer.

GRADE CATTLE, DAIRY.

Cow, 4 years or over, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 A. B. Potter, 2 & 3 Munroe C. Co.

Cow, 3 years, \$15, \$8, \$4.—1 Edwards.

Heifer, 2 years, \$8, \$6, \$3.—1 J. Oughton, 2 & 3 Munroe C. Co.

Heifer, 1 year, \$7, \$5, \$3.—1 Munroe C. Co., 2 M. Oughton; 3 J. Oughton.

Heifer calf, \$5, \$3, \$2.—1 M. Oughton, 2 & 3 Munroe Creamery Co.

Herd, four females, over 1 year, owned by one exhibitor, \$12, \$8.—1 Munroe C. Co., 2 M. Oughton.

FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED.

Steer, 3 years and under 5, \$20.—1 Dow & Curry, Pilot Mound.

Steer, 3 years or over, \$15.—Greenway.

Steer, 1 year, \$10.—1 Greenway.

Cow, 3 years or over, \$15.—Greenway.

Heifer, under 3 years, \$10.—Greenway.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.

Judge—John McQueen, Carlevalle, Ass

OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears or over, \$12, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 3 J. H. Juli & Sons, Burford, Ont.; 2 W. H. Thompson, East Selkirk.
Ram, shearing, \$10, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 & 3 Juli, 2 Thompson.
Ram, lamb, \$8, \$5, \$3, \$2.—1 & 2 Juli, 3 Thompson.
Ram, any age, diploma.—Juli.
Two ewes, aged, \$12, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 Juli, 2 Thompson.
Two ewes, shearlings, \$10, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 Juli, 2 Thompson.
Two ewe lambs, \$8, \$5, \$3, \$2.—1 Juli, 2 Thompson.
Ewe, any age, diploma.—Juli.
Pen, ram, any age, two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Juli, 2 Thompson.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears or over, \$12, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 2 & 3 Wm. Smith, Scotland, Ont.
Ram, shearing, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 Smith.
Ram, lamb, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Smith, 3 Fraser.
Ram, any age, diploma.—Smith.
Two ewes, aged, \$12, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Smith, 3 Fraser.
Two ewes, shearlings, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 Fraser, 2 Smith.
Two ewe lambs, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Smith.
Ewe, any age, diploma.—Smith.
Pen, ram, any age, two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Smith.
Pair, ram, any age, ewe, any age, owned by one exhibitor, special by Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—1 Smith.
DORSETS.

All prizes to W. H. Thompson, the only exhibitor.

ANCORA GOATS.

All prizes to Jas. Bray, Longhurn, the only exhibitor.

FAT SHEEP.

Wether, shearing, \$9, \$6, \$3.—1 Corbett, 2 Gamley, 3 Fraser.
Ewe, shearing, \$8, \$4, \$3.—1 & 3 Corbett, 2 Preston.
Wether lamb, \$6, \$3, \$2.—1 Corbett.
Ewe lamb, \$6, \$3, \$2.—1 Corbett, 2 Fraser, 3 Gamley.
Pen, three shearlings, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 Corbett, 2 Gamley.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.

Judge—Professor J. J. Ferguson, Michigan Agricultural College.
Boar, 2 years and over, \$12, \$8, \$5.—1 Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City; 2 J. A. McGill, Neepawa.
Boar, 1 year and under 2, \$12, \$8, \$5.—1 & 3 F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; 2 J. M. Ewens, Minnedosa; 4 H. L. McDiarmid, Headingley.
Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 Greenway, 2 & 3 Ewens, 4 McGill.
Boar of calendar year, \$10, \$6, \$4.—1 & 2 McGill, 3 Potter.
Breeding sow, 2 years or over, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 3 Greenway, 2 Ewens, 4 McGill.
Breeding sow, 1 year and under, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 3 Greenway, 2 & 4 McGill.
Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year, \$10, \$8, \$4.—1 McGill, 2, 3 & 4 Greenway.
Sow of calendar year, \$8, \$5, \$3, \$2.—1 McGill, 2 & 3 Brown.
Sow, any age, diploma.—Greenway.
Boar, any age, diploma.—Greenway.
Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months, \$12, \$8.—1 Brown, 2 McGill.
Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, females to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Greenway, 2 McGill, 3 Brown.
Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by exhibitor, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Greenway, 2 McGill, 3 Ewens.
Boar, any age, special by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$7.—Greenway.
Sow, any age, special by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$7.—Greenway.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Boar, 2 years and over, \$12, \$8, \$5.—1 Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn.; 2 Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; 3 A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.
Boar, 1 year and under 2, \$12, \$8, \$5.—1 Greenway, 2 Graham.
Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year, \$10, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 Canfield, 2 Greenway, 3 McDiarmid, 4 Graham.
Boar of calendar year, \$10, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 Canfield, 2 & 3 Potter, 4 Greenway.
Breeding sow, 2 years and over, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Canfield, 3 Greenway, 4 Graham.
Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 Graham, 2 & 4 Canfield, 3 Greenway.
Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year, \$10, \$8, \$4, \$2.—1 Canfield, 2 Graham, 3 & 4 Greenway.
Sow of calendar year, \$8, \$5, \$3, \$2.—1 S. J. Thompson & Sons, 2 & 4 Potter, 3 Canfield.
Sow, any age, diploma.—1 Canfield, 2 Graham.
Boar, any age, diploma.—Canfield.
Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months, \$12, \$8, \$5.—1 Canfield, 2 Greenway, 3 Thompson & Sons.
Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Canfield, 2 Graham, 3 Greenway.
Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor, females to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Greenway, 2 Potter.
Herd, four sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. Special by Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—Canfield.
Boar, any age, special by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$7.—Canfield.
Sow, any age, special by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$7.—Canfield.

TAMWORTHS.

Boar, 2 years and over, \$12, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 W. McBride, Portage la Prairie; 3 & 4 W. L. Trann, Crystal City.

Boar, 1 year and under 2, \$12, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound; 3 D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson; 4 John Hainstock, Grange.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year, \$10, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 & 2 W. E. Baldwin, Manitou; 3 McBride, 4 Preston.

Boar of calendar year, \$10, \$6, \$4, \$2.—1 Baldwin, 2 & 4 Preston, 3 Wm. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Breeding sow, 2 years or over, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 McBride, 2 Trann, 3 & 4 Baldwin.
Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2, \$10, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 McBride, 3 Smith, 4 McDiarmid.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year, \$10, \$8, \$4, \$2.—1, 2 & 3 Baldwin, 4 Trann.

Sow of calendar year, \$8, \$5, \$3, \$2.—1 & 2 Baldwin, 3 & 4 Preston.

Sow, any age, diploma.—Trann.

Boar, any age, diploma.—Baldwin.

Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months, \$12, \$8, \$5.—1 Trann, 2 Baldwin, 3 J. Glennie & Son.

Herd, boar and three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor. Females to be bred in Manitoba, N.W.T., or B.C., \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 Trann, 2 Preston.

Herd, four sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. Special by Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba, diploma ribbon.—1 Baldwin.

Boar, any age, special by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$7.—McBride.

Sow, any age, special by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$7.—Trann.

CHESTER WHITES.

All prizes in this class went to W. McBride, Portage la Prairie, the only exhibitor.

POLAND CHINA.

Boar, 2 years or over, \$9, \$6, \$3.—1 W. L. Trann, Crystal City; 2 Wm. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Boar, 1 year and under 2, \$9.—1 Smith.

Boar, under 1 year, \$8.—1 Smith.

Boar of calendar year, \$6.—Trann.

Breeding sow, 1 year or over, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 3 Trann, 2 Smith.

Sow, under 1 year, \$8, \$5, \$3.—1 & 2 Smith.

Sow of calendar year, \$6.—Smith.

Boar, any age, diploma.—Trann.

Sow, any age, diploma.—Trann.

Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months, \$9, \$6, \$3.—1 & 2 Trann.

Herd, four sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. Special by Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba, diploma ribbon.—Trann.

Boar, any age, special by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$7.—Trann.

Sow, any age, special by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$7.—Trann.

JERSEY RED OR DUROC JERSEYS.

Boar, 1 year or over, \$9, \$6.—J. Oughton, Stonewall.

Boar, under 1 year, \$8, \$5.—W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Boar of calendar year, \$6, \$4.—1 Oughton, 2 Smith.

Breeding sow, 1 year or over, \$8, \$5.—1 Smith, 2 Oughton.

Sow, under 1 year, \$8, \$5.—1 & 2 Smith, 3 Oughton.

Sow of calendar year, \$6, \$4.—1 Oughton, 2 Smith.

Sow, any age, diploma.—Smith.

Boar, any age, diploma.—Smith.

Sow and litter of pigs, not less than four, under 4 months, \$9, \$6.—1 Oughton, 2 Smith.

Herd, four sows, any age, owned by one exhibitor. Special by Sheep & Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba.—Smith.

Boar, any age, special by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$7.—Smith.

Sow, any age, special by Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$7.—Smith.

BACON HOGS.

Best pen of three grade or cross bred hogs, most suitable for the bacon trade. Special denotation by J. Y. Griffin & Co., pork packers, Winnipeg, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$4.—1 W. L. Trann, Crystal City; 2 & 3 S. J. Thompson & Sons.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Judge—Professor A. Smith, Dairy School, Strathroy, Ont.

Cheese, three, factory, colored, 60 lbs., made in 1902, \$30, \$25, \$15.—1 J. P. O. Allaire, St. Boniface, score 95; 2 La Rochelle cheese factory, 93½; 3 E. Duhois, St. Anne, 92½.

Cheese, three, factory, white, 60 lbs., \$30, \$25, \$15.—1 J. P. O. Allaire, 97; 2 St. Pierre cheese factory, 94; 2 Benj. Dutton, Birtle, 93.

Cheese, three, factory, white or colored, sweepstakes.—1 J. P. O. Allaire.

Home-made whole milk cheese, \$12, \$8, \$5.—1 Mrs. A. Baxter, Suthwyn, 88½; 2 Mrs. W. H. Alcock, Gladstone, 88; 3 Mrs. G. Herrington, Morden, 84.

Collection of Cheddar, Twin and Young America, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 St. Pierre cheese factory; 2 E. Duhois, St. Anne; 3 Mrs. W. H. Alcock.

Butter.—Two packages of creamery of not less than 56 pounds each, \$30, \$25, \$15, \$10.—1 J. A. Scott, Winnipeg; 2 Wm. Newman, Regina; 3 August Schneider, Rapid City.

Two packages creamery, not less than 56 pounds each, export, \$30, \$25, \$15, \$10.—1 W. B. Gilroy, Austin, 93; 2 Crystal City Dairy Association, Crystal City, 92½; 3 J. Gustafson, Glenboro, 91; 4 Brandon Creamery, Brandon, 90½.

Twenty pounds creamery, prints, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5.—1 J. A. Scott, Winnipeg; 2 Alex. Scott, Morris; 3 Wm. Newman, Regina; 4 Brandon Creamery.

Assorted packages creamery butter, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$3.—1 J. A. Scott; 2 Wm. Newman; 3 Alex. Scott; 4 Brandon Creamery.

Sweepstakes, best creamery butter.—1 Jas. A. Scott, Winnipeg.

Best general exhibit of creamery butter, \$15.—1 Jas. A. Scott.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Stockmen Meet at Brandon.

At the suggestion of some of the stockmen in the western part of the province a meeting was held on July 30th at Brandon fair for the purpose of discussing the advisability of starting an auction sale and also to discuss railway rates to the Brandon fair, as many stockmen were dissatisfied with the charges made this year. The morning meeting had to be adjourned until 4 o'clock, when discussion was again taken up.

Thos. Speers, Oak Lake, was voted in the chair, and A. E. Philp was elected secretary. Mr. Speers introduced the subject for discussion pointing out that the cattle sale at Calgary, started by the Territorial Live Stock Associations, had paralyzed the trade in bulls until the sale was over. He thought it was time now for Manitoba breeders to start a sale of their own. If breeders would unite they could have a large sale, and it would afford an opportunity for not only the ranchers of the West to buy in large lots but for many a farmer in Manitoba also, who would attend such a sale when he knew he would have a chance to pick out just what suited him. Free transportation is given the animals to and from the Calgary sale, and this was something Manitoba breeders should look after, too.

George Bennie, Castleberry, said that he was out to Edmonton fair, and in talking with breeders there they said their greatest difficulty was to know where to find good bulls. An auction sale held in Manitoba would be a place for these men to get what they wanted.

Mr. Philp, Brandon, though not a breeder, was interested in ranching, and he thought the future success of the Manitoba breeder of pure-bred stock was closely connected with the N. W. T. Manitoba breeders were placed at a great disadvantage by the Calgary sale. He thought the breeders in Manitoba must organize on a similar basis for a sale. The ranchers want Shorthorns and Herefords, and bulls of the two black breeds also sell readily. They want low down, thick set bulls, long yearling or two years old, but they want them at \$125 to \$150. He believed the price for young bulls not ready for the range was so low because the ranchers did not want them, and if they did take them it would only be at a big discount. He thought the ranchers would be glad to attend such a sale in Manitoba, and Brandon was the place for it.

Jas. Glennie, Longburn, was in favor of an auction sale and suggested that a few dairy animals might be put up as well as the beef breeds.

J. C. Snell, London, who was present, and asked for an opinion, said that he could easily see how the N. W. T. was the best market for Manitoba stock, but he was afraid that the ranchers would not bid up enough for good cattle and there would be a difficulty to get a time for the sale suitable to the breeders and ranchers alike. From what he had seen of the sales in Ontario and the difficulty of keeping out poor animals he was afraid of these auction sales, and on principle had very little faith in them.

At the afternoon session Robt. Hall, a member of the Brandon Board of Trade, stated that that body would give an auction sale hearty support if held in Brandon.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, thought that such a sale would be a good thing, but that proper regulations should be enforced.

C. W. Speers, Griswold, thought it would help the small breeder and that it should be held in connection with the Brandon fair.

R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, said the idea of holding an auction sale was a good one but was uncertain about the date. Breeders did not want to hold their animals too long, and liked to get rid of them before seeding. The rancher does not turn his bulls on the range until July, so he could purchase later than May, say early in June. It would then remain for the breeder to decide whether to sell in the early spring or hold till June. Which ever way would give them

the largest profit would prove the best.

Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, had not felt the need of a sale, but thought it would be a good thing.

Mr. Philp pointed out that the ranchers preferred Manitoba bred bulls, as they did better with them than Eastern ones, and again stated the kind of bull that he found the ranchers wanted. Quite a number of ranchers wanted a carload of bulls, and he thought these men would attend a sale where there was a chance of buying a carload. They won't spend the time hunting up a carload; some one has to do that for them. He thought about the 10th of June a suitable time.

Jas. Yule, Crystal City, said that he did not believe there were two carloads of long yearlings in Manitoba to-day. He did know that there was a very live demand to-day for good bulls right here in Manitoba. He did not think that the sale would be an equalizer of prices at all, because there are a lot of breeders in the Territories who would take advantage of the sale and would bid up well for such stock as suited them and fit to put at the head of their herds. There was thus room at the sale for the best animals.

Thos. Speers pointed out that there were lots of men that were ready to dispose of 2 and 3-year-old bulls, having used them as long as they could.

As a result of the discussion the following were appointed a committee to take the matter of an auction sale in hand: T. Speers (chairman), J. Yule, R. Hall, J. G. Barron, A. Graham, T. Jasper, J. A. McKellar, G. H. Greig, Jas. Glennie, A. E. Philp, C. W. Speers, J. E. Smith and Geo. Bennie.

It was next pointed out that this committee was too large and that it would have been better smaller. So it was decided that a quorum of three be all that is needed to do business. J. A. McKellar was appointed secretary.

Jas. Glennie brought up the question of better transportation of stock between fairs. His cattle were loaded for fourteen hours before they left the Winnipeg yards and he could not get water to them.

Manager Yule Resigns.

Jas. Yule, well-known throughout the West as the successful manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, gave The Farmer a call recently. He informs us that he has resigned his position. We feel sure this will come as a surprise to many of our readers, and it is with regret that we make it known. As manager of the Hon. Thomas Greenway's Crystal City farm he has made it and its large fine herd well known all over the continent. In the building up of these herds he has shown a wonderfully accurate knowledge of what constitutes a good cattle beast. His ability to select and buy animals that, when properly fitted, will win in the show ring, has crowned the Prairie Home herd with honors, gathered at the leading shows of the day. Not only has he shown the ability to lay broad and deep the foundations of one of the largest herds in Canada to-day, but he has proved himself a breeder of no mean repute. As a fitter for the show ring we doubt if he has his equal, and in all the arts of showing an animal to the best advantage he is a pastmaster. He has left his stamp on the Winnipeg show ring and his influence has been felt in every herd in the province.

He has not decided yet just what he will do, but in the meantime is taking a well-earned holiday after his arduous duties of superintending the largest exhibit of pure-bred live stock ever shown by one breeder at any exhibition on the continent. He is on his way to attend W. D. Platt's combination sale at Hamilton. We hope to hear from him later that he is again the manager of a herd capable of winning \$1,800 in cash, besides cups and medals, at one exhibition, as he did this year at Winnipeg.

A man's character is often shown by what he considers laughable.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

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It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

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When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you "paid up" to the end of 1902? The label will tell you. If not, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, AUGUST 5, 1902

SECURING HARVEST HELP.

Last season there was some congestion at various points of the harvest help brought up from the East. In order to avoid this a different arrangement has been made. According to this arrangement farmers must select their men in Winnipeg and take them out. There will therefore be no chance to select them at every station. The Department of Agriculture advises farmers to organize and send a man to Winnipeg to pick out the number of men they want. Under this arrangement it is a case of first come first served, and the farmer who does not have some one here to pick out a man for him won't get one. We want to urge this upon the attention of every farmer.

Secure your help as early as possible. The saving of a few dollars in wages will not counterbalance a loss of a portion of the crop through lack of help to save it. In this connection we want to mention the course followed by one man last fall. When the harvesters came to town and wanted \$50 a month, many farmers refused to pay so much, but our farmer engaged as many as he could handle, rushed his crop off, threshed it and had his grain in the elevator before the wet weather came and before values had dropped. He made money by it. Harvest time, and especially this year, is a wrong time to stand on ceremony about too high wages.

Two excursion parties have been arranged for. The first to assist in cutting and stooking arrives in Winnipeg on Aug. 21st, and the second one to assist in stooking and threshing arrives in Winnipeg on September 11th. Delegates must be on hand to secure their men. See your nearest station agent and report to the delegate from that station the number of men you want, or come yourself and get them.

TERRITORIAL HAIL INSURANCE.

In the early spring attention was called to the scheme of hail insurance the Territorial Government were trying to introduce for the benefit of farmers in answer to requests from numerous farmers' meetings. At that time we pointed out the necessity for farmers loyally supporting the scheme and that they were on trial as well as the hail insurance scheme. If they did not support the scheme the Government would leave them alone. We have heard that for various trivial reasons farmers were not insuring. We therefore wrote a few days ago to J. A. Reid, assistant treasurer, at Regina, who has charge of the scheme, to see how it is being received by the people generally. As we expected, the prospects for business in the early part of the season were very small. But later on a few hail storms at Carnduff, Carievale and thereabout in Eastern Assiniboia, and a little more around Innisfail and Strathcona, woke other people up a little. Nothing does the fire insurance business so much good as an occasional fire, and for the same reason perhaps the Department is now having all the business it can do. On July 22d, the date of Mr. Reid's reply to our letter, they had, as one day's business, 27 applications covering about 2,500 acres. They have already several hundreds of such applications for contracts ranging from 4 up to 1,000 acres, and the warm weather we have since had is likely to wake up several hundreds more. It is difficult to get some people to understand that a man that has never been hailed before is just as liable to suffer as the man who got hit last year and is some hundreds of dollars poorer because he wanted a pounding of that sort to brighten his wits. In our humble opinion the man who will not spend 10 cents to protect an acre of wheat needs either a hail storm to sharpen his wits or an earthquake to wake him up.

If we are instrumental, through drawing attention once more to this cheap and reliable scheme of insurance, in making a few converts before it is too late, we shall only be too happy. To put them in the way of securing the necessary protection we would remind them that forms of application for insurance can be had at every post office, and the receipt of that application properly filled up constitutes the contract and is binding on the government. The form of contract is simple and easily understood. You can enter on that form the particulars of the crops you want assured, the amount of your interest in it and the person to whom, if a loss is incurred, the payment shall be made. You must insure all the crop of any one variety growing on any particular quarter section you wish protected. If you wish only protection for wheat you are not required to insure any other crop growing there, or you may insure everything just as you see fit. The whole conditions are clear and plain, and need no litigation to explain or secure you full justice. Keep in mind that the government is using all reasonable means to ensure a fair valuation of losses and has no string of easy going officials to pay out of the fund. Keep in mind, too, that business of this kind cannot be done faultlessly the first year. Give the scheme all the help you can; don't expect it to work miracles, and don't make too much noise if everything is not done as well as you could have done it yourself. If on its present lines this measure develops difficulties not foreseen by its projectors, yet it is in the main as good as can be devised

for general adaptation. Again we say, give it a fair trial and do so without delay.

GRASSHOPPERS.

About the only perfectly barren looking spot in Manitoba to-day is the section round Sewell station and further south where the grasshoppers have started once more into active life. It is reported that this season they are more voracious than ever and now eat weeds that before they would not look at. The land is much better adapted to the production of grasshoppers than of more profitable crops, and its owners have evidently failed to use any means for their destruction till now it is too late. It is evident that grasshoppers have taken a permanent hold of this district and are bound, if nothing is done to check them, to multiply till they become a terror to a much wider section of country. Meantime it is nobody's business in particular to check their ravages, and within the next two months they may be able to do enough harm to rouse the country and its government to take vigorous and effectual measures for their extermination. A similar outbreak is reported from Polk County, Minnesota.

THE BENEFIT OF JUDGING COMPETITIONS.

The stock judging competitions at the Brandon Exhibition in light and heavy horses and beef and dairy cattle drew out quite a large number of contestants this year. We would like to see these more popular than they have been, for they serve a useful purpose. Some young farmers can see nothing more in this than winning the prize, or that it furnishes an interesting spectacle for the onlookers. But if one stops for a moment to think, they will soon see a deeper meaning in it. There is a decided use in the contest. Capable judges are going to be wanted at our shows, and a young man who can do accurate work and give sound reasons for his decisions is a man whose ability in this direction will be recognized. Just now there is a dearth of expert judges for our fairs who can explain in a concise way, to those around the ring side, the reason why he makes his awards as he does. Not only must he be able to give good reasons for his decisions, but he must be able to express himself so he can be heard more than ten feet away. The ability to speak, and speak well, must also be cultivated. For young men who do this there is a bright future before them. We want to see more take part in these judging contests.

HARVEST HELP FOR THE WOMEN.

The lot of the women on our western farms is often somewhat of a hard one. Good help is difficult to get, and many a woman lets things go a little or is assisted by some male member of the family rather than be bothered with inefficient help. Harvest time brings extra work on the farm and in the house as well. Just now the cry for harvest help is attracting the attention of the whole of this continent, and the government is making efforts to get help for the fields, but help is needed in the house as well. Why not get a lot of young women out here as well as young men? They could find work in many a farm home during harvest and threshing and probably a good few of them might make their home here for good, too, for according to the census there is a larger proportion of young men here than anywhere else in Canada. We wonder why it is that the women have been overlooked in this? It is likely in keeping with the same spirit that lets a farmer provide himself with the latest improved machinery for the farm but objects when his wife wants the latest improvement in labor-saving devices in the kitchen.

CHEESE-MAKING AT THE INDUSTRIAL.

The operations connected with making good butter are familiar to every farmer, but there are hundreds who know but little about the process of making cheese. It has occurred to The Farmer that it would be an excellent idea for the Dairy Superintendent to make an illustration exhibition or hold a school of cheesemaking at the Winnipeg Industrial next year. The small vats of the Dairy School could be used, and by having a liberal supply of milk arranged for, a succession of vats could be set so that the visitor could at any time of the day see the whole process of cheesemaking. In one vat can be shown the milk ripening and a little later the addition of the rennet, in another the cutting of the curd can be shown, then the cooking of it and the drawing off of the whey, in the curd sinks can be shown the handling of the curd, then the process of milling, salting and putting to press. Such an illustrative lesson would be a most valuable one in giving everyone an opportunity to follow through rapidly the whole process of cheesemaking. It seems like quite a task, but it is not an impossible one, and one which could be carried out if only gone about in the right way. We heartily commend the idea both to the Industrial Board and the Dairy Superintendent.

—The fame of the Canadian Northwest has reached all the way to Texas, and stockmen there are looking to this country now for fresh fields and pastures new.

—The Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods Milling Companies are both sending flour to South Africa, and the establishment of a freight service from Canada to South Africa will just be in line with their expanding trade.



Fantastic stories have been written of magic mirrors in which the future was revealed. If such a thing were

possible many a bright-faced bride would shrink from the revelation of herself, stripped of all her loveliness. If there is one thing which would make a woman shrink from marriage it is to see the rapid physical deterioration which comes to so many wives. The cause is generally due to womanly diseases.

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THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO, Ltd, WINNIPEG.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF GRAIN ELEVATORS.

We publish elsewhere in this issue a memorial submitted at the last directors' meeting of the Moose Jaw agricultural society dealing with the much-vexed question of government control of elevators in the West. That the present system is unsatisfactory is apparent to the most superficial observer, and that the people will not tolerate it much longer is equally evident. Just where the proper solution of the difficulty lies, however, is a matter for argument and, in our humble opinion, if the agitators and newspapers who now devote much valuable time and space to airing well-known grievances on the subject would devote equally as much energy to studying the problem in all its bearing and give the public the benefit of their suggestions, we would probably have solved the difficulty ere this.

Human institutions seldom reach the ideal, and we often have to be content with a compromise between perfection and imperfection. Granting that we were blessed with a perfect government, the ideal condition of the elevator business would be absolute public control; but perfection in public administration depends largely on the point of view politically and in this country, perhaps unfortunately, we do not, as a people, believe in government ownership for the simple reason that we lack confidence in the business ability of our public men. It is, however, only reasonable to argue that a government, elected and sustained by the people and having, theoretically at least, for its sole object "the greatest good to the greatest number," would be a vastly better management than that of a private individual actuated entirely by selfish motives.

Another possibility would be co-operative ownership. We have that now in a modified form in the "Farmers' Elevator" system, and it seems to have worked satisfactorily enough in most cases. The chief drawback to this plan is its lack of breadth. If the present

system of farmers elevators could be amalgamated and considerably extended, there might be some hope for it, but with each elevator under separate management and control and without any organized attempt at co-operation, the more powerful companies will invariably retain the upper hand.

The first step towards improving the present state of affairs is to devise a satisfactory and workable scheme; the next, to convince the public that it possesses these qualities and will solve the difficulties the wheat growers labor under better than any other scheme that can be adopted; and thirdly and lastly, if it involves public ownership or legislation to persuade the "powers that be" to take it up and carry it out. An efficient organization exists in the Territories in the Grain Growers' Association and in the Province of Manitoba a similar association might well be formed. A herculean task lies before such organizations in effecting reforms that will be opposed by all the wealth and influence of the powerful companies at present handling our wheat and other grains. It is only by combining and putting to the test whether the producer is politically stronger than the middleman that success can be attained. The whole question resolves itself into a political one; one of votes entirely. If the people want something done and want it in no uncertain manner they are bound to get it. No ministry or legislative body is strong enough to resist the will of the people.

Mr. Watson, who drafted the memorial above referred to, is certainly entitled to the gratitude of western grain growers for attempting to deal in a practical manner with a question which in years to come may mean ruin or prosperity to our settlers. We want more men such as this who will give their time to educating and guiding public sentiment towards ameliorating the condition of the most important class of men in the community—the farmers. It is a noble effort and worthy of imitation. The figures presented by Mr.

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WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD WINNIPEG MAN
Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

Watson are striking. One cent off each bushel of wheat marketed in the West last year would amount to over half a million dollars and would purchase the whole local elevator system! And we are informed that the loss to the farmers by reason of the present state of affairs was not less than 5 cents per bushel or about two and a half million dollars, for which we failed to receive one dollar's worth of value. Verily, it is time this question was seriously considered from the point of view of public ownership.

Another grave objection to leaving the business of storing the grain before shipment in the hands of a multitude of companies is the wholesale erection of "one-horse" elevators all through the country. Now, what particular sense is there in maintaining nine or ten small elevators at a point like Indian Head when one large, modern steel elevator could more conveniently and economically handle the grain, and, if constructed on the right principle, could be extended from time to time to suit the new conditions? In the event of public ownership being found impracticable or too far in advance of our present political standard, The Nor-West Farmer would favor the organization of a strong company to erect modern elevators all through the West, which would not in any way be interested in the sale or manufacture of the grain, but would simply make a certain charge for storing each bushel for a certain period. Expert graders, appointed by the government and paid by fees, could then be stationed at each important point and warehouse receipts issued to the farmer which he could afterwards negotiate. This would certainly be a step towards government ownership and would practically ensure government control.

POOR SUMMER FALLOWING.

The unusually wet season has led many farmers to be careless in their summer fallowing this year. With a heavy fall of rain they have imagined that there was lots of moisture in the soil, and therefore not necessary to take any particular pains to preserve the moisture. Accordingly they have allowed their fallows to lie untouched day after day as they plowed it, the result being that the land dried out plow-deep and the fallow was left in anything but a desirable state, either for killing weeds or preserving moisture. It is always a safe plan in this country to harrow down each day's plowing.

—It is stated that the British government will annually purchase 500 horses in Canada for remounts.

—After a prolonged and severe drouth there has come very heavy rains in Texas. The Texas Farmer says that in one county there fell 18 inches of rain in 24 hours. That was a wet day.

—During the month of June 29,500 excursionists visited the Ontario Agricultural College. The largest crowd was made by two excursions arriving the same day, making in all 3,200 visitors. The next largest was 3,000.

—The Territorial clerk of the weather seems determined to put the irrigation schemes out of business. The rainfall for May at Calgary is reported as 8.9 inches and for June 7.86. This means about 1,700 tons of water to the acre in two months.

—Another of the stalwarts has gone. John S. Thomson, of Waskada, died in the Winnipeg general hospital last month at the age of 72. Mr. Thomson was one of the pioneers of the southwest and did a great deal of hard work and agitation to secure railroad communication for his district. He was extreme liberal in politics, but his politics were not all there was to him, and he will be remembered with respect as a capable and good man.

—We are in receipt of a registered letter from Lamerton, Alta., dated July 29, 1902, containing one dollar for a renewal subscription. The writer failed to sign his name, and we thus do not know who he is.

—The drouth in Australia still continues and fodder is being teamed long distances in the hope of saving the live stock. The government have been asked to remit the duties on fodder, and its refusal to do so has caused a great deal of indignation.

—Grand Forks County, N. D., has suffered severely by a cyclone. Many buildings were damaged. The loss of life was very small, but it is estimated that over 20,000 acres of grain were destroyed by rain and hail. Few of the farmers were insured.

—The holding of big expositions is catching. Japan is the latest victim. She will hold a big exposition at Osaka next year, and it is probable that the Dominion will erect a special building in which to display products that are likely to find a market in the Orient.

—Membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will now cost \$500. The rate heretofore has been \$250. There is a considerable number of recent applications and these applicants will be admitted on the old terms. It is expected that American buyers will come in and extend the membership.

—We would call special attention to page 663 of this issue of The Nor-West Farmer. Everyone who has received one of our pocket-knives (given free for one new subscriber) says it is a good one. A hardware dealer north of Calgary was asked what he sold the same knife for and he remarked 60 or 75 cents. Besides securing the knife for yourself, you are doing a kindness to your neighbor in sending him The Nor-West Farmer. Really, now, is not 24 issues of such a paper as you receive worth \$1 of any man's money?

—The United States is now sending her manufactured products in the way of improved machinery and wares of all kinds, as well as raw and manufactured products of the soil, to nearly every European country. But while she expects these countries to open their doors for her products she closes her own doors to the goods which these countries have to send her. In other words, being self-sustaining, on account of the extent and variety of her resources, she wants to do a business that is one-sided and in her favor. The U. S. is therefore viewing with alarm the proposal made in Europe for a commercial alliance against American exports, particularly her farm machinery.

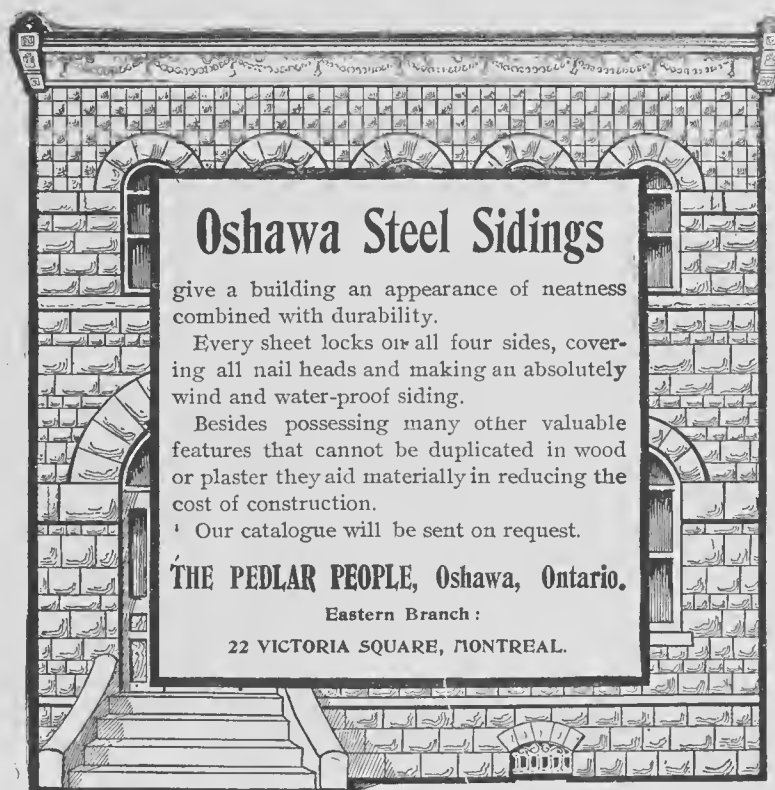
—The East Bay settlement on the east side of Lake Dauphin has been completely submerged by a rise in the lake, due to a heavy gale of wind, on June 17th. Many of the settlers are practically ruined. After this experience, which is similar to that of other low lying lands round our northern lakes, the land will most likely be deserted.

—Before he left for the Old Country, Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, stated that the earnings of the Intercolonial Railway exceeded expenditure by \$86,952. He predicted that the close of the year, June 30th, would show a surplus, but it is larger than he expected. This certainly is a very encouraging state of affairs and tends to give more confidence in government ownership of railways than the long succession of deficits reported by this road.

—Now that so much land is changing hands in Western Canada, farmers would do well to be on the lookout for swind-

lers who work the game of one man coming along and making an offer of a certain amount for his land, paying \$25 as a deposit to bind the bargain. Along comes another stranger in a day or two, who offers the farmer an advance of \$1,000 for the farm. He is told to come around in a few days. Back comes the first stranger. The farmer gives him \$300 to give up the option, but stranger number two fails to turn up, and the farmer is out \$275 on the deal.

—Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preaching lately before the graduating class of Topeka (Kan.) High School, said: "I find that none in the class intend to be farmers, but I should be glad if I found fifty were going to be. If I had six boys who were going to be farmers I should want all to go through college. If ten boys here get farms and work them the example will be a Godsend to the public schools. The salvation of the coming generation is faith in the respect for manual labor, the farm and its development, and the mechanical pursuits."



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give a building an appearance of neatness combined with durability.

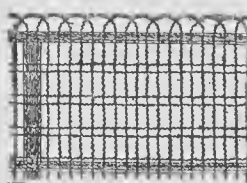
Every sheet locks on all four sides, covering all nail heads and making an absolutely wind and water-proof siding.

Besides possessing many other valuable features that cannot be duplicated in wood or plaster they aid materially in reducing the cost of construction.

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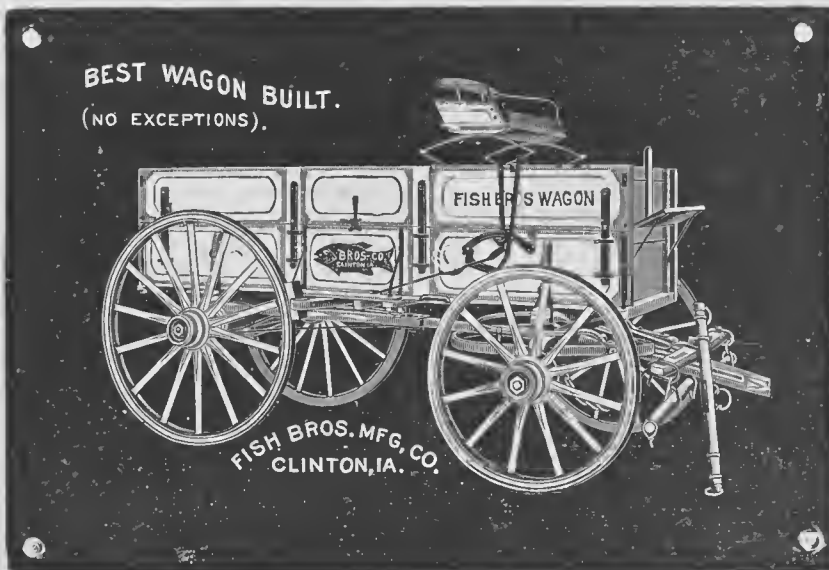


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Made by the Original
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It is now, as it always has been, the best wagon on wheels. Don't be bluffed into believing that the original FISH can be furnished from any other source.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



All eyes are now turned on the harvest and if suitable weather prevails harvesting will be quite general by the time another issue of The Farmer reaches its readers. Already harley has been cut in a number of places and in Southern Manitoba wheat will soon be in. Meantime everybody is pushing harley along. Implement men are getting ready harvesting machinery and laying in a stock of wagons, for which it is expected there will be a larger demand this fall than can be met. Building operations are active all over the country and in some places are almost at a standstill for the want of lumber. Wholesale houses are laying in large stocks for winter, some say the largest ever seen in Winnipeg, in order to meet the ever increasing trade of the West. The weekly clearings of the Winnipeg clearing house show that the volume of trade is now about double what it was a year ago.

Wheat.

This market is just now dependent upon the weather. The usual amount of blowing about great crops, combined with fine harvest weather, has led to the usual result, a determination among the speculators to squeeze down the value of new wheat as much as possible. Spot wheat is really very scarce and worth at Minneapolis 10 cents more than new wheat for September delivery. There is very little doing at home. The C. P. R. elevators only contain about 450,000 bushels, but there is a lot more lying back in country elevators. Our information is that the farmers' elevator at Indian Head is about full and from other points come grievous reports that cars after they are laden are kept standing for weeks. There is practically a small grain blockade on now, and what it will be ten weeks hence is a terror to think of. The congested traffic from across the mountains is mostly to blame for this, but dealers who have tough grain getting heated are not likely to be soothed by such information. Chicago reports September wheat 69c.

Chief Grain Inspector Horne has issued the following statement, showing the amount of grain inspected at Winnipeg from Sept. 1, 1901, up to July 31, 1902, and comparing this year's figures with those of two previous years.

Wheat—	1901-2.	1900-1.	1899-00.
Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	
One hard	8,095	1,114	22,578
One northern	18,037	2,097	4,944
Two northern	21,875	4,508	1,910
Three northern	974	110	519
No. 4	157		
Feed	76	1	43
Rejected 1	264	135	656
Rejected 2	107	86	425
No grade	2,799	6,278	648
Rejected	62	29	10
Condemned	94	64	76
Total cars	52,040	14,402	31,809
Total bushels	44,000,000	11,521,600	25,447,200
Oats—			
One hard	30	7	57
Two white	1,729	52	371
Two mixed	452	13	206
Feed	810	99	97
No grade	51	234	18
Rejected	64	20	12
Total cars	3,136	425	743
Barley—			
No. 3 extra	17		6
No. 3	140	10	50
Feed	106	14	44
No grade	13	4	
Rejected	8		2
Total cars	284	28	102
Flax—			
No. 1	9	1	37
No. 2	91	2	37
Rejected	43	27	14
No grade	3	13	
Total cars	146	43	73

Total No. of cars... 55,606 14,898 32,727
Of this amount there were 2,554 cars wheat, 276 oats and 28 harley inspected during the month of July. In the present month there have been up to date about 300 cars inspected.

Barley.

Practically nothing doing. All the barley that is moving is going for feed at 40c.

Oats.

Next to nothing doing. No. 2 white about a cent higher, say 42 cents on track Winnipeg. Feed grades 37c. to 38c.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
BRANDON, MAN.
Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.
Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

Mill Feed.

Still in good demand and prices well sustained. Bran \$15, shorts \$17, oat chop \$28, barley \$24, screenings \$14.

Horses.

Work horses continue in active demand. Railway operations are taking quite a number of horses and farmers are also buying freely. Values keep up well.

Cattle.

The movement of export cattle is assuming larger proportions every day. The cattle are in excellent condition and it is expected that they will be moved forward as rapidly as possible. Choice export steers are worth as high as 4 1/2c. off the cars at Winnipeg. The general run go at 4c., while butchers' cattle run down to 3c. These figures are 1/2c. to 3/4c. lower than at last report.

There is a brisk demand for milch cows, good milkers bringing readily from \$35 to \$40.

Dressed beef, 7c. Veal, 7c. to 8c.

Sheep.

A small supply is coming in and prices range from 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. off the cars here. Lambs are worth 3 1/2c. to 4c. Mutton 8 1/2c. Spring lamb 12 1/2c.

Hogs.

The supply coming in is not heavy, hence the market is steady at 6 1/2c. per lb. for live hogs off the cars at Winnipeg. It is reported that some very choice hogs have been sold at 6 1/2c.

Dressed hogs bring 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c.

Butter.

Creamery.—The market is steady at from 16 1/2c. to 17c. at the factories. Practically no Manitoba butter is going to B. C. points this season, that trade being supplied by the local creameries in B.C.

Dairy.—The receipts continue quite large and the market continues steady without any change in prices, 10c. to 12c. in round lots. Occasional choice lots may bring 13c., but there is a lot that is low sale at 10c.

Cheese.

Cheese.—Values are steadier and we now quote 1/2c. better than at our last report, 9c. per lb. here.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—Live poultry are in good demand, fowls bringing from 60c. to 75c. and spring chickens 30c. to 40c. a pair. Ducks are worth 9c. a lb., live weight, and turkeys 11c.

Eggs.—The market is looking up and values are advancing, 15c. is now the price for candled eggs delivered here.

Hides and Wool.

Hides.—Values are a little stronger than at last report. Choice No. 1 inspected hides now being worth 6 1/2c. a pound, an advance of 1/2c. since last report. No. 2 5 1/2c., calf skins are worth, No. 1, 9c., No. 2 7 1/2c., deakins 15c. to 35c., sheepskins 10c. to 20c.

Wool.—The Manitoba clip is practically all marketed. We quote 6c. to 6 1/2c. The Territorial clip is also pretty well marketed. We quote 8c. to 10c., according to quality.

Saltcoats and district have given a bonus of \$4,000 to G. McCracken, an experienced miller, for the erection of a grist mill with a capacity of 75 barrels a day. The mill is expected to be in running order by the 1st of October. Everything around Saltcoats is in a flourishing condition, the crops looking particularly well.

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of using imitations of our celebrated

BABY'S OWN SOAP

It stands at the top for purity. Most imitations are harmful for delicate skins.

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The Covers are Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. Our International Stock Book contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will Save You Hundreds of Dollars. This Illustrated Stock Book also gives Description and History of the different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry of All Kinds.

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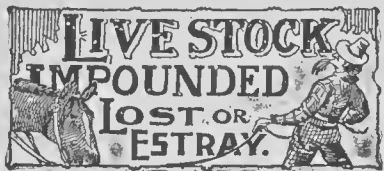
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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his land, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all hands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray compiled since July 21st issue:—

Impounded.

Coalfields, Assa.—Horse, about 20 years, sorrel, white stripe on face, saddle marks on back. Samuel Frayn, 22, 1, 6w2.

Grenfell, Assa.—Filly, 2 years, brown, white spot on forehead; filly, 2 or 3 years, bay, light in weight, branded Mc on left hip. D. W. McGregor, 16, 16, 6w2.

Indian Head, Assa.—Milch cow, about 3 or 4 years, red and white, had bell on. Geo. Bingham, 10, 16, 14w.

Kildonan, Man.—On July 30th, one bull, about one year old, color grey on body and red about the head and neck, white spot on forehead, no other marks visible. William Sutherland.

Loon Creek, Assa.—Mare, brown, white spot on right side, branded HK monogram on right shoulder; mare, buckskin, blind in one eye; horse, sorrel, branded T. Wm. Fynn, 34, 21, 17w2.

Marlborough, Assa.—Cow, red, white spot on brisket, with bell on neck; cow, roan, with calf at foot; cow, roan, with calf at foot; yearling heifer, white under belly, white spot on tail. J. G. Beesley, 22, 18, 27w2.

Montgomery, Assa.—Pony mare, aged, black, right hind foot white, left hind foot crooked, branded running AL monogram on left thigh. Elias Cuming, 22, 13, 4w2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Heifer calf, about 1 year, red, white spot on forehead. J. Campbell, 22, 17, 28w2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Gelding, about 8 years, grey, branded N on right thigh. D. Cope land, 10, 17, 26w2.

Morden, Man.—One cow, color red, with white spots. A. Ohnhauser, 24, 2, 6w.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Mare, about 3 or 4 years, bay, white stripe down face, scar on left fore arm, left hind foot white, halter on with leather chain. John W. Matthews, 26, 21, 8w2.

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Pony mare, 4 or 5 years, dark brown, white stripe on face, white hind feet. C. G. Bulstrode, 22, 19, 14w2.

Lost.

Carnduff, Assa.—In December, 1901, bay mare, 8 years, weight about 1,000 lbs., branded on left hip with English pound brand. Charles Thompson.

Didsbury, Alta.—One brown gelding, weight about 1,000 lbs., branded V inverted 7 on right shoulder. Glenn M. Warren.

Edrans, Man.—On July 18th, one black horse, 17 hands high, heavy mane and tail, a small spot of white under belly where girth rubbed, also a small spot of white on one hind leg close down to hoof behind, shod on front feet. S. Finegan, N.E. cor. 3, 13w3.

Oak Bluff, Man.—One horse, color bay, 3 years old, no marks, lost for 12 months. \$10 reward. G. P. Wastle, 19, 20, 2e.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Bay mare, 5 years, white stripe down face, little white on hind feet, brand like RNB on left shoulder, weight from 900 to 1,000 lbs. \$5 reward. Nat. Long.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—On April 15th, one 2-year-old gelding, color dark bay; one black yearling gelding; also a small bay pony. Jos. Hourie.

Rapid City, Man.—On June 1st, mare, indistinct brand on left hip, white star on forehead, white right hind foot. S. B. Doherty, 23, 12, 19.

Saskatoon, Sask.—One light bay mare, 4 years old, white stripe on face and some white feet, branded T with O under on right hip, weight about 1,200 lbs. Lost in fall of 1900. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. W. R. Tucker.

Yorkton, Assa.—Ten dollars reward for information leading to the recovery of one dappled white mare, weighing about 1,500 lbs., and one sorrel mare, light mane and tail, both branded [-] on front leg and had halters on when left. A. S. Harris, 30, 24, 3w2.

LOST—One pony mare, color, greyish white, about eight years old, branded T on left thigh, with two short bars across the down stroke, one at centre and one at bottom. Lost since the forepart of June, 1902. Suitable reward for recovery. C. Henderson, 23, 13, 2E, Stonewall, Man.

Estray.

Calgary, Alta.—Since about middle of June, 1902, filly, big yearling or small 2-year-old, bay, white stripe on forehead, three legs white up to knees, indistinctly branded lazy C on right shoulder. Mrs. Louise von Miel-ecka, 10, 24, 2w5.

Cheadle, Alta.—One light colored cow, about 3 years old, came into my bunch last fall, branded with a lazy S on left side. John Hartell.

Crowfoot, Alta.—Pony, white, tail cut square, branded LS monogram on right shoulder and right hip. John Clark, 30, 21, 20w4.

Golden Plain Assa.—Steer, 2 years, red, white on belly, some white on all four feet, tips of both ears cut. Geo. H. Cowan, 15, 14, 3w2.

Manor, Assa.—Since June 1, two light bay mare colts. Harry Cooke.

Minnedosa, Man.—Last January, one brown mare, aged, 14½ hands, branded R on right shoulder, some small white marks. Alex. Cameron.

Moffat, Assa.—Since May 31, horse, black, white star on forehead, right hind foot white. Jas. Gilbert & Sons.

Montmartre, Assa.—Horse, dark bay, three white legs, weight about 1,400 lbs., branded a cross with half circle above; horse, white, weight about 1,200 lbs., branded double 4 monogram. Bruno Mortier, 4, 15, 11w2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Since about first week in May, 1902, pony, grey, branded 5d on right thigh. Wm. Walsh, Old Wives' Creek.

Red Deer, Alta.—Since about November last, heifer, about 4 years, red, white under belly, has calf at foot. James Mason, 4, 37, 22w4.

Sintaluta, Assa.—Mare, about 4 years, dark bay, white star on forehead, swency on left shoulder, weight about 1,100 lbs. Thos. Blen-kin, 14, 17, 11w2.

Strathcona, Alta.—Gelding, about 9 years, iron grey, weight about 900 lbs., branded reversed JC or JG on right shoulder. G. J. Casady.

Strathcarroll, Assa.—Bay mare, 1,000 lbs., white star on forehead, stripe on nose, right hind fetlock white, branded H with half circle over on left shoulder, very wild. Wm. McNaughton, 16, 20, 14w2.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Pony mare, about 2 years, buckskin, white face, white on right hind foot, black points, branded EL monogram on left shoulder. Christian Shantz, 12, 45, 13w4.

Whitewood, Assa.—Filly, 2 years, brown, star on forehead, white stripe on nose, hind feet white, one front foot white. T. F. Terry, 30, 16, 1w2.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—Pony mare, bay, white star on forehead, about 12 hands high, branded lazy D on left rump. Peter McPherson, 35, 9, 18w2.

A Thing Worth Knowing.

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No need of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Soothing, balmy, aromatic oils give safe, speedy and certain cure. The most horrible forms of cancer of the face, breast, womb, mouth, stomach; large tumors, ugly ulcers, fistula, catarrh; terrible skin diseases, etc., are all successfully treated by the application of various forms of simple oils. Send for a book, mailed free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

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CLARK, THE CATTLEMAN.

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Cows, bulls, stockers, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry bought, sold, exchanged and handled on commission. Ranchers supplied with stock-ers in car lots.

For Sale—Registered Berkshire boars and sows, \$10 each. Several good bulls, horses, etc. **Wanted**—Sheep for fattening, and all other kinds of live stock. Write me.

The Improved Manitoba Washer

Makes Washing Easy.
Cleans Collars, Wristbands, etc., without any hard rubbing.
It is the correct principle.
Price \$10.

The McCrossan Rocker at \$5.00
And The Peerless at \$3.50.

Manufactured by
D. B. EASTABROOK,
312 Princess St, WINNIPEG.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Conditional Sale.

Subscriber, Arden, Man.: "I gave an order for a binder on condition that I could cancel the order if my crop was poor before June 20. My crop looked very poor and I could not get it all in, so I cancelled the order before the date mentioned and had a witness with me. As I cannot afford the new binder I wish to buy a second-hand one of the same make. Can they force me to take the new binder if I buy another from another party?"

Answer.—As you have performed your part of the contract the matter is at an end. You can buy whatever you like and your prudence will dictate. You can only be forced to buy the new binder if you are liable under the contract of purchase.

Municipal Road.

Subscriber, Man.: "I have a half section of land, 100 acres under cultivation. As there is no road to it fit to travel, can I compel the council to make a road fit to travel with a binder, as it can be done at a reasonable expense. The road is not used much by the public. If I can force the road, how would I go about it?"

Answer.—You had better interview the council first. It is very questionable whether you can force them to make any particular road fit for travel.

Drift Wood.

Subscriber, Pincher Creek, Alta.: "1. Do drift logs and lumber in river caused by high water still belong to the former owner? 2. If saved by other people can he arrest them for stealing, or (3) sue them for damages, or (4) what damage can he claim, its full value as when it was in the first place, or is in at the present time when saved? 5. If the said timber is claimed by the owner, can you charge him for saving it or not?"

Answer.—1. Drift wood, strictly such, belongs to the finder, if unappropriated, but lumber belongs to the owner. 2. Merely saving lumber without any intention of committing theft would not amount to a crime, and (3) consequently you would not be liable. 5. No, but any reasonable man would naturally allow you an amount equal to what he was saved by your act.

Cancelling Homestead.

Farmer, Assa.: "I have a homestead not proved up and have been away, another person applies to have it cancelled. I get notice of his application to cancel, and apply for extension of time and get it (60 days). 1. Does that destroy his application? 2. If he offers to buy me off, has he still a legal right to cancel it, or should I make him an offer to abandon it for a certain consideration, would any such proposals put us both out if a third party should come to know or hear of it, could he cancel it on us? 3. If so, what proof would be required by him to cancel it? 4. Would the Department or Government prosecute me if I had done so (if wrong) any more than cancel my right to it?"

Answer.—1. As long as you fulfil your engagement with the Government the application to cancel cannot affect you, and until the application has been allowed, the applicant is a perfect stranger to all intents and purposes, and therefore any dealings with him would have the same result as with anyone else. 2. You cannot sell or dispose of your homestead in any way. 3. Evidence sufficient to satisfy the court that the law has been broken. 4. It is for the Government to say what action it would take when a breach of the law has been committed.

Breaking Engagement.

Subscriber, Assa.: "1. From the moral, legal and social point of view, what steps should a girl take to free herself from an engagement with a young man whom she no longer cares for and is bound she will not marry? 2. Can the man force her to keep her engagement and marry him against her will? 3. Has he any legal claim upon her? 4. Is she free to become engaged to and marry another? 5. At what age does a girl become of age? 6. When working out can her father collect her wages when under age? 7. Can she marry under age without parents' consent?"

Answer.—1. This question is difficult to answer, because the word "engagement" may not amount to a contract, and without that existing there would be no liability by re-

fusing to marry, for in an action by a woman for breach of promise of marriage, it must appear, not only that the defendant proposed, or even promised to marry the plaintiff, but that she promised to marry him; for in this case, as in all other cases, a contract must be mutual; and although the assent to the engagement on both sides need not appear to have been strictly concurrent, it must appear to have been within a reasonable time. Should a contract really exist the party occasioning the breach would be liable in damages to the other. 2. No. 3. Answered in No. 1. 4. Yes. 5. 21 years of age, but she can marry under that age with the consent of her parents. 6. As a general rule a father has the legal right to control and direct the education and bringing up of his children until they attain the age of 21 years, but she can collect her own wages direct without the intervention of her father. 7. No.

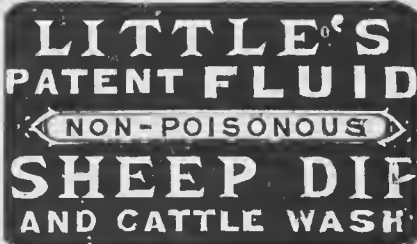
Legal Experience.

At the County Court at Killarney, before Judge Locke, the following cases were disposed of:—

Liddle v. Wallace.—Liddle sold a farm to Robbins, and was to get half the crop. Wallace supplied seed grain and took a seed grain mortgage. Wallace handled nearly all the crop, and after paying himself the amount of his seed grain mortgage, and the expenses, he paid over the balance of the money to Robbins. Liddle sued Wallace for this money. Judgment for plaintiff without costs.

Marshall v. McKay.—Marshall sued for balance owing to him for service by his stallion on McKays' mares. McKay claimed that his son had used the horse against his express wishes. A jury was called and gave judgment in favor of Marshall for the full amount of the claim.

A wages case was tried at Elkhorn the other day. W. Beckett sued W. Sproule for wages. He had engaged for eight months at \$22 per month, but after four months left and sued for wages at the same rate. Sproule claimed that the first four months' service with an untried man, in the early half of the season, was not worth nearly as much as the last half, and besides a man will now be much more difficult to find, even with a much higher wage. The two local justices who tried the case awarded \$55 for the four months' service. Against this Sproule has appealed.



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Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

Beware of Imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

Sold by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG.
Telephone 285.



A Large Implement Building.

Owing to the great demand for more and larger showrooms, it has occurred to The Nor-West Farmer that by a little head work the implement dealers of Winnipeg could overcome the difficulty. While some expect soon to be in larger premises of their own, many others are looking around for more commodious places. What is in the way of a company being formed, and, after incorporation, securing land and erecting thereon a large implement building. Under the one roof a number of show rooms and offices could be fitted up, and every facility, on a railway siding or transfer, afforded for conveniently handling goods in and out. If it is too much to expect two firms in the one line of business in the same building it could be so arranged that the half dozen, or more, under the one roof, be in different branches of the implement trade. Such a step would mean considerable outlay at the beginning, but in the long run would amply repay investors. Not only would it prove more convenient to the dealer, but the buyer would reap considerable advantage as well. Now, he has to "visit around" considerable before being able to close his business and in this way loses much time. If he could visit all at one place he would be able to do his business to much better advantage. But the dealer is the individual who would reap the great benefit. He would not be obliged to take premises and fit them up to his liking, and then have a dark place and later on be subject to the whims of landlords. Such a building would be fitted up from the first with an implement dealer's business in view. At large exhibitions schemes of this kind are carried out for the display of implements and we cannot see why such should not be enlarged upon and made to do permanent duty. We think it feasible. Through the counsel of a number of the wise heads in the agricultural implement business, The Nor-West Farmer believes that a fine, fully-equipped, well lighted, conveniently situated building could be erected, and that, through it, a return would, in a few years, come to those interested in the undertaking. To our mind it is worth consideration. An emporium of this kind would be a great attraction.

Smith Bros. have built a new implement warehouse at Arnaud.

The contract price of the new Deering works at Hamilton, Ont., is \$95,000.

J. W. Verity, of the Verity Plow Co., was in attendance at the Winnipeg Industrial.

G. A. Stephens succeeds his father, who recently died, as president of the Moline Plow Co.

Reeves & Co., threshers, and the Pneumatic Elevator and Weigher Co., have located at Fargo.

The Sattley-Greenfield Co. is the name of a new wholesale implement establishment at Minneapolis.

J. H. Abrams, of Minneapolis, had charge of the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co. exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial.

The Gerling Mfg. Co. is the name of a new agricultural implement manufacturing firm at Edwardsville, Ill.

P. Mahler, a Canadian, has been appointed superintendent of the Minnesota prison twine plant at Stillwater.

A visit to the factory of the Western Implement Mfg. Co., on Donald St., Winnipeg, is a pleasure just now. It is "humming" in great shape.

At a meeting of twenty-five manufacturers at Cincinnati it was decided to advance prices on carriage wheels, but to what extent was not given out.

E. M. Price, one of the leading representatives of the Moline Plow Co., spent exhibition week with J. J. Bugbee, who looks after their business at Winnipeg.

Among the visitors to Winnipeg during fair week was W. R. Landon, manager of the Chatham Mfg. Co., for which company H. F. Anderson & Co. are agents.

The Northwest Thresher Co., of Stillwater, Minn., are erecting spacious additions to their well equipped buildings. The new structure will be 560 feet long.

On July 29th a fire occurred at Chicago, causing a loss to the McCormick Co. of \$100,000, fully covered by insurance; 4,000 bales of hemp were destroyed.

A. B. Greer, of the London Carriage Co., spent exhibition week in Winnipeg looking after the company's interests in conjunction with John Stevens, their western agent.

R. B. Lourine, of Moline, Ill., has resigned his position as trade manager of the Deere & Mansur Co. to take the management of the Dowden Mfg. Co., of Prairie City, Iowa.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. are erecting a complete and modern boiler shop at their factory in West Minneapolis. The plant and equipment will cost about \$75,000.

The carriage factory of the Geo. F. Thompson & Son Buggy Co., of Minneapolis, was seriously damaged by fire recently. The total loss was \$65,000, including \$47,000 in material and finished vehicles.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. offer \$525 in gold for the best record runs made with Case threshing machinery. Circular giving full particulars can be had on application to the office of the company.

The Minneapolis State Fair opens at Hamellu the first week in September. The superintendent of the machinery department states that he has received more applications for space than have ever before been received.

The latter part of July the Texas State fair grounds was visited by Mrs. Considerable of this exposition property was destroyed. The Parlin & Orendorff Co. and J. I. Case plow works had private exhibition buildings burned.

Through the efforts of the western classification committee of the Implement Dealers' Association third-class on implements is to be made general in American western territory. This carload minimum remains unchanged.

The new premises of the Waterous Engine Works Co., on Higgins Ave., have been covered in, and work is now being pushed forward in the interior of the building. It is hoped that it will be ready for occupancy by September 1st.

Alex. Legg, assistant manager of the McCormick Harvester Co., was one of the visitors in the metropolis last week and left for the south well satisfied with what had been done and the outlook for business in the months to come.

F. E. Myers and P. A. Myers have resigned their connection with the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Co., of Canton, O., in order that they may devote full time to the increasing business of F. E. Myers & Bro., pump manufacturers, etc., Ashland, O.

G. W. McLaughlin, of the McLaughlin Carriage Co., who was in Winnipeg during exhibition week, has gone on a visit to the Pacific coast. Upon his return it is hoped definite information regarding the rumors of building by this firm will be given out.

The trustees of the American-Abell baseball trophy have withheld the prize from the Virden-Brandon clubs on the ground that they are not amateur teams. They have decided that as the cup was given for amateur competition, clubs taking part must be free of professionalism.

Stewart & Metcalf have secured a temporary office in the Clements Block, near Danfield's carpet store, on Main St., Winnipeg, and are open for business. They expect to commence the erection of their new building in a short time. It will be on the corner of Logan and Nena. A track will run alongside the new edifice to Logan avenue.

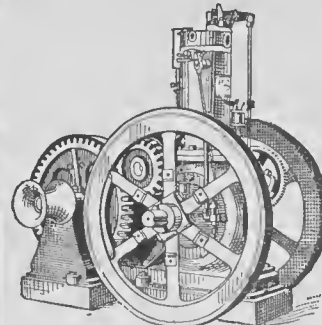
For years W. L. Taylor, of the Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., has paid Winnipeg an annual visit and this year he was again on hand, giving W. Johnston & Co. what assistance he could during fair week. Mr. Taylor has always had a peculiar interest in the Canadian West, but this year left for home more than ever pleased.

The "Palmea d'Officier d'Academie" has been awarded Chas. Deering, of the Deering Harvester Co. It is a decoration given by the French government for personal merit in the field of public instruction. Mr. Deering has been closely identified with the promotion of closer educational relations between the United States and France.

News has just been received by cable giving the result of an important official field trial of reapers and mowers. The trials were held at Ishigri, Russia, and all of the leading harvester manufacturers of the world were in competition. A complete victory was won by the Deering Harvester Company, it receiving first prize on both reaper and mower.

R. L. Torrance, president of the J. B. Armstrong Co., of Guelph, Ont., was in attendance at the Winnipeg Industrial, assisting their western manager, Robert Cochrane, in "telling forth" the merits of the vehicles they had on exhibition. Mr. T. has been a frequent visitor to the West, but at no time was he more delighted with the prospects than this year.

RELIABLE GOODS IN ALL LINES



We wish to introduce to you the special Fairbanks - Morse Combined Gasoline Engine and Geared Hoist for construction and building work. All the working parts run in an enclosed oil tight case, protecting them from dirt. The cut gearing is so arranged that the intermediate gear can, by means of an eccentric, be thrown out, thus disconnecting the engine from the hoist drum. It is equipped with all the latest improvements, such as speed regulator, foot brake, the same as our large outfits, and is used exclusively to operate hoists, derricks, elevators, conveyors, pumps, and for all purposes where a hoist can be used to advantage.

Write for further information.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

VULCAN IRON CO., Sole Agents
WINNIPEG, MAN.



TRADE MARK.

Jos. Maw has just returned from a short pleasure trip to Fort Frances, accompanied by Mrs. Maw. This was his first journey over the Lake of the Woods and up the Rainy River and he is delighted with the trip. The advancement shown on the Canadian side pleased him much. There are some fine buildings and the crops look well. Everywhere there were signs of thrift. For those wishing a wooded country our townsman thinks there is no better than the Rainy River district. He considers it all good land.

Rumors are again afloat regarding the erection of buildings by the McCormick Harvester Co., at Winnipeg, but official confirmation is not forthcoming. It is expected that a "bunch" of the leading lights of this company will be in Winnipeg shortly, when it is not unlikely that something definite may be done. Early this year they took time by the forelock and secured a very fine property on the corner of Main and Sutherland Sts., a little north of the C. P. R. track. Here they have room for a large building, and as far as The Nor-West Farmer can learn, there is likelihood of the same going up.

Messrs. Norton and Robinson, officials of the J. I. Case Co., of Racine, Wis., were at Winnipeg through the fair. These gentlemen represent one of the largest and wealthiest concerns in Uncle Sam's domain and were not slow to express themselves favorably with what came under their notice. The company's energetic manager here, W. A. Templeton, was delighted to have them at the prairie capital and show them this city and country, and go over this western business field with them. The visitors are live business men, and, as such, we feel that they cannot help appreciating the efforts put forth by their Winnipeg representatives to swell the returns of their great business.

The Globe Mfg. Co. have received further favor. This time it is from the threshers who met in convention at Brandon during the fair. It was there decided to abandon the move under way, looking for special legislation from parliament, as the new welgher will overcome the difficulty that exists in connection with the weighing of grain. At this step the inventors, Messrs. Drummond and Leach, are quite pleased, as it goes to show they have something to offer that will prevent trouble that has hitherto often arisen between threshers and farmers. The new machine has been further improved by the addition of a unique, yet simple, trip, which makes the opening and closing of the grain bucket a certainty each time. The welgher has received the Government stamp and is now "on the market." It is open for inspection at the warehouses of the American-Abell Co., North Main St.

The Cockshutt Plow Co. and the Frost & Wood Co. have become joint owners of the property on Princess St., upon which the Brydon skating rink stood for years. The piece of land is valuable and for it the firms will no doubt have to put up handsomely. The southern half will be used by the Frost & Wood Co., while the first named company will have the north. As soon as some necessary details are made, operations will be begun on the fine buildings it is proposed to erect. Plans are now being prepared and no time will be lost in putting the handsome structure under way. When H. Cockshutt was here a couple of weeks back arrangements, as far as his company was concerned, were completed and it is expected that in a few days Mr. Frost will be here and put matters in shape for his corporation. There is no doubt the new edifice will be a credit to the respective firms and a decided addition to that portion of the city. It is hoped that negotiations now under way may enable the companies to secure full railroad facilities to the rear of the proposed building. The city council, we understand, has consented, and now the railway company is being treated with. Messrs. A. E. Mott and J. E. Ruby, managers of the respective firms, are to be congratulated upon this evidence of confidence their principals have in the West, which has, no doubt, been largely occasioned through the energetic efforts of these gentlemen in building up creditable business.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Carlisle recently, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company were awarded a silver medal for a new side-delivery reaping attachment designed to be used on the company's mowers and consisting of reel with platform, the latter being provided with a conveyor which is controlled by the driver and which delivers the grain in gabels at the side of the machine.

S. B. McBeth, who is advance man for the Northwest Thresher Co., of Stillwater, Minn., was in Winnipeg during fair week, and has remained over for a month more to go over the field mowers carefully with their agent, John Stevens. They met with so much favor at the time of the Industrial that they deem the Canadian West an excellent field for business, and Mr. McBeth is considering matters carefully with Mr. Stevens with the view of pushing trade more in the future than has been done. It is a pleasure to hear the happy opinion the southerner has formed of our country in the short time he has been here.

The Implement News says: "In no part of the world should there be a more lively market for farm and freight wagons, as well as farm implements, than in South Africa. The long distances to be traversed and the insufficiency of railroads make such vehicles absolutely necessary for the maintenance of most of the settlements and communities already established, and for the further development of the country. During the war everything on wheels within reach was pressed into service on both sides and generally used up, while British army orders specially directed that Boer wagons, unless needed, be destroyed wherever found."

The Nor-West Farmer enjoys the privilege of announcing another step showing the advances being made in the West. This time the American-Abell Engine and Thresher Co. is to the front in the building line. The company has secured some five acres of land in the northwestern portion of the city, and on this a suitable building for their growing trade will be erected. Full particulars regarding this onward step we are not able to give this week. F. E. Kenaston, president of this company, is expected to arrive in Winnipeg shortly, when active steps will likely be taken. If what we hear is correct buildings will cover the five acres. Besides commodious and up-to-date offices, there will be warehouse capacity for 200 complete threshing outfits, room for repair parts, etc. There will also be a machine shop for the repairing and fitting of threshers. This premises will be in close proximity to the main line of the C. P. R. and there will be track capacity right into the new buildings.

We would draw our readers' careful attention to the advertisement of the Woodstock Wagon & Mfg. Co., Limited, of Woodstock, Ont., which appears elsewhere in this issue. This company has only been in existence a very few years, but during that time, by honest well-directed effort, has established an enviable reputation for its well-known make of wagons and sleighs. Perhaps the most distinctive and praiseworthy feature of the many which its wagon possesses is its smooth running qualities. Every farmer—and who is more interested and better able to judge than the farmer—knows the difference between a wagon that runs smooth and one that does not, and before buying they would do well to carefully examine this Canadian wagon which is now giving such widespread satisfaction. A word or two in reference to the plant and equipment may be of interest to many. Business was commenced in a very small way in the year 1895 and each succeeding year without a single exception saw new additions to the buildings and to the equipment. To-day the company possesses a plant thoroughly equipped for the quick handling of the ever growing trade and before the end of the year an additional 10,000 square feet of floor space, for which the ground has already been broken, will be ready for occupation. The management will be found most willing to answer enquiries and to furnish any desired information, and we commend them to our patrons.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

No Name Again.

We are in receipt of a letter from T.W.M., Assa., asking for information. We again repeat that we cannot answer questions unless the name and address of the writer accompany them. If requested, we will publish neither the name nor post office, but we must insist on the name being sent us to prove that the question is asked by one of our subscribers. Read the heading at top of this column.

Killing Small Patches of Canada Thistles.

Subscriber, Morden, Man.: "A year ago last winter a discussion took place at the farmers' institute meeting here regarding the killing of small patches of Canada thistles. As an experiment I tried pouring a bluestone solution on each plant, but found it a failure. I then took a small patch and covered it with a layer about three feet thick of flax straw. This packed so closely as to smother the lot out entirely. While this treatment would not be of any use except in case of small plots, it seems to be a pretty sure treatment, and although involving a little trouble in hauling straw, I have found that when flax straw is used it can easily be burned off."

Shepherd's Purse.

T. E. A., Montmartre, Assa.: "By same mail, under separate cover, I send you a weed and would like to know what it is."

Answer.—The weed you send us is shepherd's purse, an annual and a member of the mustard family, same family as French weed and pepper grass. It bears an immense quantity of seed and is spreading very rapidly in some parts of the country. If you have only a few plants, get to work and pull and burn them at once or they may soon cover your whole farm.

Wants an Engineer's Place.

Robt. C. Hay, Kenlis, Assa.: "In your issue of the 5th July I see a subscriber wants to know how he is going to get an engineer this fall. If he is still unsuited I should like to correspond with him regarding an engineer."

Fall Wheat at Didsbury.

Samuel Troyer, Didsbury, Alta.: "I noticed last fall your report that somebody had tried fall wheat at Penhold, sowing on Aug. 15th, that it made good growth and cattle had been allowed to eat it down, and that it is now wiped out. I think it a big mistake to allow stock of any kind on it. My own experience with fall wheat is as follows: On Aug. 3rd I sowed on summerfallow eight bushels of Cenessee Ciant. The land was a high ridge quite exposed. It came through the winter all right except where stock had accidentally got in and pawed it out to the very roots. I have now a very good stand, as good as I ever had in West York, Ont. Some of my neighbors also have it and I am very favorably impressed with its prospects for this part of Alberta."

Buying the Right Steel Range.

Robt. J. King, Whitewater, Man.: "In your issue of July 5th, 1902, page 561, you print an article under the heading of 'Buying the right steel range.' You say those ranges are not sold through business men permanently located here, nor are they offered for sale in the cities or towns. Now are we supposed to think that a stove or any other article is any better by being sold in our cities or towns by permanently located men, or any cheaper, either? Have we not often heard and read as well that a firm who sell their own goods independently of the middle man can sell cheaper than through a second man's hands? And as for parts of those ranges being made across the line and shipped here and sold as Canadian goods, can that possibly make them any the less valuable? We have lots of different kinds of American manufactured goods sold in Manitoba and I think those who buy will unite in saying that the American manufactured goods are equally as good as our own manufactured in Canada. I believe in patronizing home industry, but if our home industries cannot manufacture and sell as cheaply and as good an article, why then I say buy foreign goods until they can sell a little cheaper. You seem to think the time they give on their rates is an inducement, perhaps it is to some; but I think they offer a very good inducement for cash, good enough, I should think, to even it up. It looks rather odd to me to see a journal devoted to farming and farming interests start to champion the interests of the manufacturer and local dealer in direct opposition to the farmers, as the

farmers seem, by the paper, to be buying most of the ranges. Your statement concerning the difference in price from what I have seen is exactly the opposite to what is right. I wanted a stove this summer and on hearing that the steel range men were coming I went to our local dealer to look over his stoves and get his prices. They, as there are two in our town, had only one stove which I think could be favorably compared with the Yankee half-breed. It was a No. 9, if that is an advantage, but when we come to the price, why they only asked \$80 cash with one length of pipe. The steel range man brought the stove to the house, set it up, lit a fire and gave instructions in the working of dampers, etc., and asked \$67 on the same terms as our poor local dealers. Besides he gives two large granite pots, with covers, two steel frying pans, granite tea kettle, bread pans, pie plates and enough pipes to reach the chimney, sometimes as many as eight or ten lengths. To be sure you can buy Canadian made metal stoves up to \$25 cheaper than these ranges; but would you, who are looked to for advice by farmers, advise any one to buy one? I bought the steel range and am more than satisfied with it, as it does not burn more than half the wood that the ordinary stove does, bakes first-class and in a short time, heats very quickly and is an ornament to any kitchen. To any one who wants a stove I would advise them to buy one from the steel range peddler and he will be sure to get the right steel range at the right price."

Editorial Note.—The Nor'-West Farmer made mention of the fact of these ranges being offered for sale solely that our readers might be warned to satisfy themselves before purchasing that they were getting good value for their money. Scarcely a week passes without cases turning up in which farmers are victimized by some smooth tongued peddler or agent, and with such cases before us we deem it quite proper to warn our subscribers to be on their guard. For one man who in this way undersells the regular dealer, as our correspondent says has been done in this case, there must be cases known to most of our readers where a cheap jack article has been palmed off for double its real value. No, The Nor'-West Farmer is not published in the interests of manufacturers and dealers. It is at all times free and ready to stand up for the interests of the farmers of Western Canada.

Danger to Joint Stock Companies.

An influential shareholder in the company mentioned sends us the following for publication:—

"In your issue of July 5th, under the above caption, comes from the Territories a timely exposure of the vagueness of the ordinance governing joint stock companies. I regret to say that the Manitoba ordinance is characterized by the same indefiniteness, followed by similar results. It is natural for the farmer in such cases to call in the aid of your valuable periodical, which has never failed to stand up in defence of farmers' rights. A case in point is found in the Brandon Farmers' Elevator and Milling Company, Limited. The promoters of this enterprise displayed much zeal and eloquence in its establishment and having secured a charter, commenced business some nine years ago. Up to the present time the shareholders have only received one small dividend. At this, however, no complaints were heard, until the evidence flashed upon them a short time ago, that an agreement of sale to another party had been recorded in the registry office at Brandon, that agreement containing the redeeming feature 'that the purchaser was to allow the farmers to store their grain in said elevator, by paying the usual rates.' Surely such unbounded liberality is worthy of a Carnegie."

"Now the question is this: Have the directors power to do as they please even to the power of selling the company's property without the consent of the shareholders, and is that the only legitimate method of winding up the affairs of a company? It is reported that a new company is about to be, if not already formed, which will no doubt make a success of the enterprise. The only difficulty may be that disgusted farmers may shun the elevator as they would a smallpox hospital. Surely our Government is remiss in allowing such vague laws to exist on the statute books of the province a single day."

Editorial Note.—We understand this company has failed to send returns to the Government, as the law demands, for the past few years, and that the shareholders have not been furnished with financial statements for several years. In this issue will be found the annual report of the Cartwright Farmers' Elevator Co., which has been sent out in printed form.

Registering a Horse.

P. S., Man.: "Kindly let us know where to register a Clydesdale stallion imported last summer. He has not been entered in the Canadian Stud Book. Does the company that bought the horse require registration. If so, where and to whom must we apply?"

Answer.—For registration write to Henry Wade, Registrar, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., for information and the blank forms necessary to fill out.

It is not necessary to register the company. It could be done under the Joint Stock Companies' Act. There are a number of these companies formed throughout the country and many of them wish to register their horses so as to take advantage of the provisions of the Horse Breeders' Lien Act to secure service fees. The Department of Agriculture are registering such companies by the secretary furnishing them with the names of all the shareholders in the company. Apply to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man.

Maber, the Mail Order Man

If you want anything good, write to Maber for it. Satisfaction is assured.

We sell Everything to Eat, Wear or Use. Our Goods are of the highest quality, yet the prices, consistent with such high grades are exceedingly reasonable.

If you have not received a copy of our Catalogue, write for one. We'll forward it by return mail.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS.

Chest measure, 35 to 46 inches.



medium and large over checks. Superior linings and trimmings, and silk stitched edges. \$10.50 per suit.

Fine all-wool imported Scotch Cheviots and Tweeds, in brown, bronze, greys and all fashionable mixtures; also checks and plaids. Fast colors, superior lining and silk stitched edges. \$12.50 per suit.

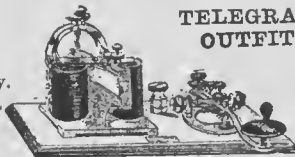
Fine imported all-wool fancy colored Worsteds, in steel grey, blue grey and fawn; in the twills, pin checks and large over checks, extra fine trimmings, silk sewn throughout. Very dressy suits. \$15.00 per suit.

SUITS. MEN'S SERGE

Good navy blue or black Serge; good linings and trimmings. \$7.50 per suit.

Fine all-wool imported English & Scotch Serges, in blue and black; light, medium & heavy weights, fine Italian cloth linings and superior trimmings. \$10.50 per suit.

Let your boy learn Telegraphy.



TELEGRAPH OUTFIT.

This outfit, as shown by the illustration, is a first-class, full-sized Telegraph Set. All the working parts, which includes a lever key, sounder yoke or anvil, adjusting screws, etc., are finely finished brass, and the sounder lever of fine composition metal, such as is used in high-grade instruments. The base is of highly polished hardwood. The sounder gives a loud, clear sound, equal to that of the best instrument. Price, with battery, 4 ohms, \$4.15. Price, without battery, \$3.30.

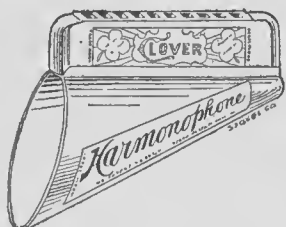
FOR \$3.65.

This is a genuine Stradivarius model Violin, made of old wood, curly maple flamed back and sides, with top of highly polished wood, especially selected for violins, edges inlaid with purfling, best quality ebony finish trimmings, a splendid toned instrument of exceptional power and sweetness. With each violin we include a genuine Brazilian wood Tourte model bow, one extra set of strings, one piece of resin and one complete self-instructor containing over one hundred selections, all carefully packed in a wooden shipping case. For \$1.50 extra we will send a splendid black violin case, fully lined and with brass trimmings, lock and key.



C. O. D. IF PREFERRED.—If you do not wish to remit cash with your order, send us 65c. as a guarantee of good faith, and we shall be glad to forward the Violin by express C. O. D. subject to examination. You can then examine it at your express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory pay the express agent the balance of our special price, \$3.65, and the express charges. Order to-day.

THE CLOVER HARMONOPHONE.



An entirely new invention in the Harmonica line, which is beyond question one of the most remarkable ever made in mouth organs. It consists of a combination of a regular Clover Harmonica and metal phone, as shown in illustration. This phone enables the player to produce various effects, from the soft tremolo to the full sonorous tones of the organ. It gives an excellent volume of music, increasing it just as the metal horn of a phonograph amplifies the different sounds. The phone is attached to Harmonica by metal clamps, and can be detached instantly. The player operates it same as an ordinary mouth organ, but places right hand over open end of phone, and by moving the hand produces the pleasing effects above mentioned. 65c. each, by mail 10c. extra.

BOYS' PANTS.

Made of fine Tweeds. Very strongly put together. Sizes 22 to 28. The best Boys' Pants ever sold at these prices. 60c. and 75c. per pair.

MEN'S BOOTS.

Fine Box Calf Boots, neat and stylish, full fitting. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.50.

Strongest Working Boot made, fine smooth leather, large eyelets, soles treble pegged. Sizes 6 to 11. \$1.75.

The F. O. Maber Co.,

LIMITED

WINNIPEG

Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House

Securing Trees From Forestry Department.

Subscriber, Arden, Man.: "I understand that the Government is making a free distribution of trees to farmers in this country. I should like to receive some of these in the spring of next year. Would you kindly let me know if there is any charge in connection with securing these trees, also as to the proper time and manner of making application."

Answer.—This enquirer is a new subscriber and has not, therefore, seen the various references which The Farmer has made to the work of the Forestry Branch at Ottawa. The assistance given in the way of supplying trees and seeds is carried on by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, and is superintended by E. Stewart, to whom all applications should be sent. Pamphlets setting forth the scheme may be received by writing him, also considerable information may be gained by reading Mr. Stewart's article on page 537 of our July 5th issue. On account of the amount of work involved in inspecting land in preparation as well as in growing the stock, the applications for trees for next spring were closed May 1st, 1902. This was announced through these columns some time before that date. No charge whatever is made upon those receiving assistance; and the only condition insisted upon is an observance of the requirements outlined in their pamphlet.

Another Book on Taxidermy.

H. Hewgill, Moosomin, Assa., writes: "A very good book on this subject is entitled 'Methods in the Art of Taxidermy,' by Oliver Davis, price \$1.50, published by Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. They publish a great number on this subject at various prices, as low as 40c."

Producer and The Nor'-West Farmer.

The following letter from "Producer" was sent in answer to our reply to his former letter. Because he poses as the mouthpiece of the Western Grain Growers' Association and changes from "I" to "we," Producer was asked to sign the article over his own name, and given a chance to revise it. He refused to sign it, however, and we give this explanation as to its delay. He writes as follows:—

"I have read with care your reply re experimental shipments of wheat to Britain and shall gladly avail myself of your offer for further criticism. We shall also endeavor to be more brief, as our last seems to have wearied you. There is little to be gained in discussing further the question as to whether our wheat is deteriorated in quality by mixing after it passes the inspector. In my last I gave you my reasons for thinking that mixing was still continued. In your reply you quote form of contract between British purchaser and Canadian shipper, form of inspector's certificate at Port William, etc., as evidence that no mixing is practiced. As well might you quote the law and safeguards against theft, as evidence that no stealing is practiced. After all, opinions are of little value in a matter of this nature. It is facts we are after, which in my humble estimation can only be got at in this case, either by a special shipment of Western wheat to Liverpool or certified samples of our wheat, returned here from the British importer as he now receives it from the shipper, hence our request that a proper commission be appointed to enquire into the matter.

"There are a few points in my last that you have overlooked. In your article of April 5th, which I took exception to, almost one and a half columns were devoted to belittling and ridiculing a proposition that you attribute to us as farmers, and which I pointed out to you we never made, or even thought of. I refer to the question embodied in the following quotation from yours of April 5th: 'They (the British miller) would to a certainty think it a good joke if asked to grind and bake a straight car of No. 1 hard Manitoba, and we may dismiss the project as futile.' In your last you state also: 'It is not the practice of The Farmer to make random assertions about anything or anybody and then cast about for justification if called to account.' Quite right. I therefore feel encouraged to ask you to quote your authority in attributing to us a desire to have an experimental shipment of wheat made to the Old Country for the purpose of having the sample ground and baked. You went out of your way to write one and a half columns of mild expostulation and generous ridicule against this proposal that you attribute and now when your attention is drawn to the fact that our resolution on the question could not possibly bear any such construction, you have not the graciousness to admit your mistake.

"Another point you have overlooked—while you claim that all our wheat goes abroad unadulterated, how does it come that our proposition to send one consignment in a similar manner is in your estimation a 'false cry,' 'good joke,' 'bright idea,' and other such complimentary terms that you feel constrained to attribute to us. We do not claim as you intimate that possible adulteration was the chief cause last season of unsatisfactory wheat prices, but what we wished to show was, that purchasing on the present high standard mitigated against the producer unless that high standard was maintained throughout. We simply ask that the same precautions be taken to preserve the high standard of our wheat as has been taken in regard to the dairy, fruit and other interests in the East. Is not that a reasonable proposition to make? We had in our mind the appointment of some person or persons to bear the same relation towards the grain

trade in the Old Country as Professor Robertson bears to the dairy, fruit, poultry and other products of the East.

"And we note in your May 20th issue that Commissioner Castle has gone to England to look into the various points in connection with the grain trade." Just exactly what we want. We also note in the same issue that you commend the Dominion Government for sending crates of fattening poultry to the exhibition at Cork as an advertising medium. Just exactly, also, what we want done with a consignment of our wheat. Not for exhibition purposes necessarily, but more for comparison with what now goes there as regards quality and price. Is, then, the chicken trade of the East, in your estimation, of more importance than the Western wheat trade?

"In your concluding remarks, while intimating that you think I am making too much noise about this question, you also tender me some good advice as to posting myself before applying the rod of correction to others, all of which we take in good part. But when you recommend me to go to the grain dealers, if I should require any further information on the subject, we beg to be excused. We assume from this, however, that The Farmer goes to the same source of information that it has commended us to, in which case the tenor and trend of its past articles on the wheat question are now quite explainable.

"In conclusion, you will pardon me if I reciprocate in the matter of tendering advice. When next you deem it your duty to deprecate the actions and resolutions of a convention of Western grain producers, it would be well to inform yourself first as to what our position is before venturing to attack it, as you have done in the attributed grinding and baking question. And if we should happen to get on the wrong track, which any one is liable to do, don't try to head us off with ridicule and jibes, as if you contemplated making a burlesque of the whole proceedings. It is not customary for friend to act towards friend in that manner."

Editorial Note.—Two months ago we gave "Producer" two columns and a half of our space and then and since have, we hope, made it clear to any unbiased mind that there is no good end to be gained by a special shipment of wheat to Liverpool as a means of making British purchasers aware of the real quality of the wheat we grow. We have recent and perfectly reliable evidence that the millers who use our wheat admit that since the practice of mixing and "skinning" the grades was prohibited by the new Grain Act, there has been a steady improvement in the quality of what is sold under the new system of grading. How are the samples made up which are now forwarded year by year to the British grain exchanges? In this way: Inspector Horne, when he grades, throws a handful out of each sample (perhaps a thousand in number) into a sack, in which it is all mixed up and then forwarded to England and Ottawa with appropriate certificates. This wheat is a blend of all the varieties grown in the different districts where wheat is grown and obviously the only way in which a standard representative of the whole country can be arrived at. If Western grain growers think this practice does less than justice to the grain they produce, it is open to them to propose a remedy. The results of this inspection are, we feel confident, because our information can be depended upon, more satisfactory to the British buyers than any other. Duluth inspection, for example, is now partly under political influences and, as the prices prove, its results are less reliable and bring less money than wheat sold under Winnipeg inspection, which is not conducted by men appointed for political services. There is also some wheat inspected at Toronto, but for that inspection we do not care to vouch. We may have more to say about it later on.

So satisfactory is our wheat that one very large Glasgow milling firm now uses no other. If when Commissioner Castle and Premier Haultain return their reports on this question of wheat grading and adulteration do not tally with our position, we shall gladly stand corrected.

"Producer" is too pertinacious to give up his position on this point without making a kick of some kind, and though he dare not controvert any statements we have made regarding the transportation, sale and prices got for Manitoba wheat, he tells us that the fact that most people are honest and make laws to prevent stealing does not make theft impossible. We draw special attention to this wonderful bit of logic and its appropriateness to the case in hand. By his showing it is somehow made out that the men who are interested in getting the best possible price for their wheat when it reaches England don't know how to carry it there, and that the men who buy it are too ignorant about its true quality to discriminate between a genuine consignment and an imposture.

But "Producer" is not now so much concerned to keep us right about wheat prices as to figure as the champion and mouthpiece of the Western Grain Growers' Association, which by his showing we have grossly misrepresented and insulted. The bulk of his letter is devoted to this view of the case. "You have attributed to US a proposition about grinding wheat in England that we never made or even thought of." Who are meant by US? Our friend wanders round from "I" to "we" in a style that must be very amusing to any one familiar with the commonest rules of English grammar. But that is of comparatively small importance. Has "Producer" a brief from the Grain Growers' Association to act and defend them from all insults, real or imaginary?

Our article of April 5th does not anywhere specify the Grain Growers' Association and would have been written and published if that association had never come into existence. That association, acting on imperfect knowledge of the English wheat trade, did

adopt a resolution calling for the shipment of some carloads of genuine Manitoba wheat for the purpose of dispelling the ignorance of the English brokers about the real merits of our wheat. But the same idea had been repeatedly urged on our attention long before the article was written, and before ever the Western Grain Growers' Association was formed. Because they adopted this resolution does not make them the father of it. Nor should they feel so important as to take all references to themselves. We meant to expose the folly of such proposals, no matter by whom they were made, and if made by men who ought to have known better, so much greater was the need to expose their foolishness. If "Producer" will go back to his own letter on our 408th page he will find himself backing his own mistaken proposal by a reference to men who, whatever be their fitness in their own proper sphere, are not equal to questions affecting commercial wheat. Our article was not meant to disparage any man or body of men but to discountenance proposals, no matter by whom made, that to men so fully conversant with the value of all wheats, as the English grain brokers are, would have furnished, not needed enlightenment, but material for ridicule.

"Producer" generously suggests that The Farmer gets too much of its information from the sharks of the Grain Exchange. The best way we know of to get light on any subject is to gather from every possible source all the information one can, and we would not despise such information as he suggests. But "Producer" apparently cannot see that the most reliable source of information on English marketing, the topic

under discussion, is to go to the dealers on the English grain exchanges, as we have ourselves done in this matter. When "Producer" from the same or any other source, can collect more reliable information than our own, we shall gladly find space for it. Meantime we assure him that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, or any member of that body, has no more to do with the conduct of this paper than has the Emperor of China. We depend on farmers for patronage and support, but do not therefore accept without question whatever self-constituted and imperfectly informed champions may write on their behalf.

We cannot waste further time and space discussing the rambling arguments and assertions of this self-constituted champion of the Grain Growers' Association. Whenever that body as a whole authorizes "Producer" or any one else to speak on its behalf we shall be glad to give his communication respectful attention. Just now he has no such authority and has no right to claim it. We have repeatedly expressed our sympathy with the objects of the association, but do not on that account feel bound to publish and approve all that men with more zeal than knowledge undertake to say on its behalf.

Before closing we may repeat what we have already said that defective means of transportation will be found the sorest trouble the Western grain producer has had to suffer from in the past and is too likely to suffer from in the future. There and not at the selling end lies the crucial difficulty and relief in that direction will reduce to a minimum the unfair pressure from which the wheat growers now suffer.

FOR

Fireproof Buildings

use our

PATENT "SAFE LOCK" STEEL SHINGLES



Handsome and durable. They interlock on all four sides and are positively guaranteed weather, fire and lightning proof.



OUR STEEL SIDINGS

Are handsome in design and well made. They are wind-proof, and keep your building warm.

Send for free Catalogue of Shingles, Sidings and Metal Shingles.

Manufactured by THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., Limited

CLARE & BROCKEST,

Selling Agents, Dept. B,
Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WOOL! WOOL!

WE want to buy what you have on hand this season, whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of wool, and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have wool for sale, drop us a card for prices, and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we tan Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any conditions, and is thoroughly moth proof.

A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Ninth Street BRANDON, MAN.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited

BY ROYAL WARRANT

Millers to H.R.H. Prince of Wales

ASK FOR

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN.



Farmers' Elevators.

The rapid increase in the number of farmers' elevators and the generally expressed desire for fuller information by those who contemplate working along that line, induces us to give in this issue the very fully detailed account of its years operations and intermissions supplied by the board of directors of the Cartwright Farmers' Elevator Co. for the information of the shareholders. This is the third annual statement made to this company, and we understand the directors will seek to reduce the original capital stock of the company from 200 to 129 shares. The report is for one year ending July 16, 1902.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last audit	\$57 08
Storage accounts owing last season	21 95
Sale of wheat owing last season	316 25
Sundry accounts owing last season	13 11
Bills receivable, stock notes redeemed	183 50
Interest and discount	13 30
Stock payments	226 45
Bills payable—	
James Horrill	\$500 00
Canadian Bank of Commerce	500 00
Canadian Bank of Commerce	500 00
	1500 00
Storage accounts	1969 49
Cleaning accounts	1 83
Chopping	64 19
Elevating account	6 00
Screening account	15 25
Sale oil barrels	5 22
Sale of gasoline	10 85
Sale of brick	2 40
Sale of wheat	695 92
Refund, Imperial Oil Co., telegraphing re gasoline	3 00
	\$5105 79

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.	\$1200 00
Bills payable—	
Vulcan Iron Co.	\$206 13
Canadian Bank of Commerce	250 00
James Horrill	400 00
Canadian Bank of Commerce	500 00
	1356 13
Interest and discount	57 25
Plant account, elevator supplies	118 30
Expense account, audit, 1901-2	15 00
Fees—	
M. & N. W. Elevator Ass'n.	\$5 00
Application license	2 00
Bond	20 00
Elevator site	1 00
Scales inspection	3 50
	31 50
Printing and advertising	5 60
Elevator supplies	31 50
Insurance	4 20
Exchange	25
Taxes, 1901	53 28
Fuel	32 45
Gasoline	258 93
Lubricating oil	11 25
Freights	58 85
Work in elevator, car loading, etc.	132 75

Cartage, water, etc.	11 25
Wages	610 00
Postage, telegrams, stationery, etc.	13 73
Dividend No. 1	154 80
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., debit	4 14
Cash in Treasurer's hands	\$38 00
Cash in Canadian Bank of Commerce	906 63
	944 63
	\$5105 79

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.

Receipts from Storage	\$1969 49
Cleaning	1 83
Chopping	64 19
Elevating	6 00
Screenings	15 25
Sale of oil barrels	5 22
Sale of gasoline	10 85
Refund, Imp. Oil Co.	3 00
	\$2075 83
Sale of wheat	695 92
	\$2771 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Wages—Secretary-Treas.	\$100 00
Manager	510 00
	\$610 00
Taxes	53 28
Audit, 1900-1	15 00
Printing and advertising	5 60
Fees	31 50
Elevator supplies	31 50
Insurance	4 20
Exchange	25
Fuel	32 45
Casoline	258 93
Lubricating oil	11 25
Freights	58 85
Work in elevator, car loading, etc.	132 75
Cartage, water, etc.	11 25
Postage, telegrams, stationery, etc.	13 73
Dividend No. 1	154 80
	\$1425 34

Net earning, after providing for Dividend No. 1	1346 41
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STATEMENT OF INCOME.

Cash on hand July 20, 1901	\$57 08
Received on earnings	\$2075 83
Received on sale of wheat	695 92
	2771 75
Received on stock payments	226 45
Received on stock notes	183 50
	409 95
Received on interest and discount	13 30
Received on sale of brick	2 40
Received on loans	1500 00
Received on accounts owing last season	351 31
	\$5105 79

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS.

Paid on earnings	\$1425 24
Paid on elevator purchase	1200 00
Paid on notes and loans	1356 13
Paid on interest and discount	57 25
Paid on plant account	118 30
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., in hand	4 14
Cash in treasurer's hands	38 00
Cash in Canadian Bank of Commerce	906 63
	\$5105 79

ASSETS.

Plant	\$4539 95
Less depreciation at 10 per cent.	453 99
	\$4085 96
Unpaid storage account, R. Muir & Co.	94 52
Sale of wheat, Wallace & Robinson	3 06
Elevating acct., J. J. Williams	13 65
Chopping and cleaning, 1900-1	8 80
Chopping this season	1 26
Sundry acct. Imp. Oil Co., Ltd.	4 14
Casoline and lubricating oil on hand	10 00
	4221 39

Cash in treasurer's hands	38 00
Cash in Canadian Bank of Commerce	906 63
	\$944 63

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up capital	\$2580 00
Northern Elevator Co., Ltd.—	
Balance on purchase	\$75 00
Int. at 6 per cent. to date	252 23
	327 23
James Horrill	500 00
Int. at 8 per cent.	26 66
	526 66
Can. Bk. of Com.	500 00
Int. at 7 per cent.	23 33
	523 33
Insurance on elevator	75 00
	\$4032 22
Surplus of assets over liabilities	1133 80
	\$5166 02

The company also holds notes to the amount of \$114.50 which are not included in the assets, as they represent unpaid stock which it is the intention of the board to cancel.

From the above report it is apparent that the present net worth of the company is \$3,713.80. This, divided among 129 shares, gives a present net value per share of \$28.71. The total amount of wheat to pass through the elevator during the season was 137,359 bushels.

The statement is certified to as being correct by two auditors, and we congratulate the directorate and A. W. Bagnall, secretary-treasurer, on the completeness of the report.

Prizes for Best Collection of Insects and Plants.

We understand that the North-West (Canada) Entomological Society, whose secretary is Percy B. Gregson, of Waghorn, Alta., will give two prizes this fall, and Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist, of Ottawa, will also give two (making four prizes in all) for the best collections of insects and plants (including grasses) made this year by any of the young folk of the Territories. The economic value (i. e., how crops or animals are benefited or injured by them) and the life histories of the specimens (either of insects or plants) and their names will be made a special point of, and have preference over mere numbers of specimens. Quite a number of young folk are competing. All information will be cheerfully given by Mr. Gregson.

William Werry, a respected pioneer of the Crystal City district, has just died at the Winnipeg General Hospital.

We are pleased to report that a box of pressed wild flowers sent in by Fritz Lundgren, Scandinavia, one of our "Boy Farmers," got a first prize at the Winnipeg Industrial.

W. G. FONSECA

Handles Exclusively the Genuine



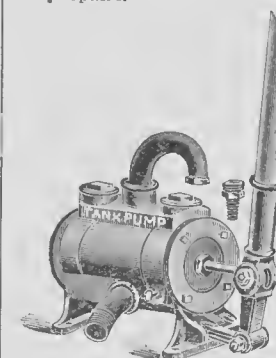
ALL WOOL MICA ROOFING

Manufactured in Canada especially to withstand the severe contraction of the frost. American paper roofing is a failure in this respect. Eleven years' experience has established the enduring quality of the All-Wool Mica Roofing. It is perfectly wind, water and fire proof. It is economy to use the heat roofing. Send for samples and booklet.

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Real Estate Agent. 176 Higgins, Ave.
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TANK PUMPS

and repairs.



BRANDON PUMP WORKS
H. CATER, Proprietor,

THRESHERS!
Get your Tank Pump repaired now. Do not wait till you want to use it. And if you want a new one, order early. We can supply you, and our prices are right. Send us your order. Wood and iron pumps always on hand. All kinds of well pumps repaired. Write for Catalogue.

STEEL ROLLER



T. E. BISSELL, Box 295, ELORA, ONT.

Built in 6, 8, 9 and 12 foot lengths. Many real good improvements; in fact a perfect beauty. Write for prices. See our Disk, page 691.

Wanted

and the Territories.

Canada's Greatest Nurseries,

Toronto, Ont.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Purchasers for our high grade, guaranteed Nursery Stock. Long experience shows us what will thrive in Manitoba.

A few good salesmen

wanted right away.

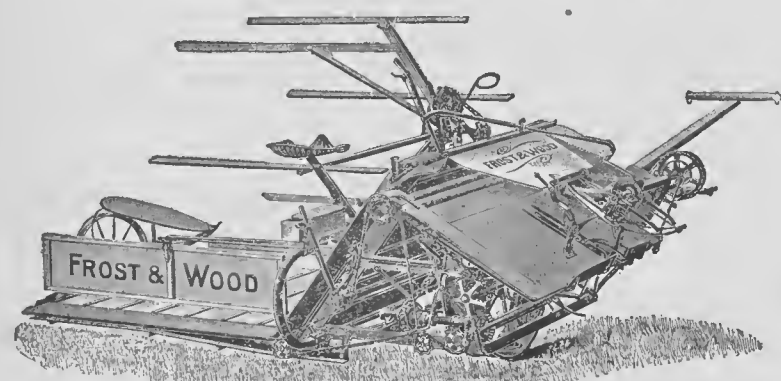
Stone & Wellington,

Toronto, Ont.

Don't Lose Time when the Grain is Ripe.
Get a Binder that You Know will Work through the Season without a break-down.

The Frost & Wood No. 3 Open-Rear Binder

Is the Machine You Need.



Western Branch: WINNIPEG.

It Does Not Waste Time.

It Does Not Miss Sheaves.

The Eccentric Wheel Equalizes and Reduces Strain.

The Force Feed Saves Grain.

It Cuts Close to the Ground.

It Has Roller and Ball Bearings.

There are other good features peculiar to the Frost & Wood No. 3 Open-Rear.

Call on our agents and examine the machine yourself.

You
Will
Like
It

THE Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED.

The Elevator Monopoly.

The following memorial was submitted by Wm. Watson, of Marlborough, at a recent directors' meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society:—

Gentlemen: The ever-increasing volume of complaint and agitation against the practical operation or working of the Northwest standard elevator system is an evil in itself, unless it brings about an amelioration of the system.

That a combine exists in the grain and elevator business in Manitoba and the Northwest is as strenuously denied as it is positively affirmed. That the Dominion Government and Parliament believes that a combine exists and that it tends to unduly lessen prices in the Northwest and Manitoba, is evident by their enacting remedial legislation at recurring sessions of Parliament.

That a combine exists, and that it unduly lowers prices is proven by those farmers who are fortunate enough to ship and sell their grain outside of the standard elevator system.

The opinion, publicly expressed by Hon. Mr. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, an old and experienced grain buyer and elevator operator, is that the price of grain was lowered by 5 cents a bushel in addition to frequent loss of grade.

Another member of the Northwest Assembly, who bought grain and operated elevators for many years, asserts that 7 cents per bushel would more nearly represent the loss to the farmers on last year's crop, in addition to loss by lowering grade.

In either case the collective loss to the farmers amounts to a vast sum.

On the estimated exportable surplus of sixty million bushels of last year's crop it would approximately be three million dollars in the wrong pockets.

With the phenomenally increasing tide of immigration and consequent enlarged area of cultivation in the near future, the plundering of the elevator combine, unless a remedy will be found, or a better system evolved, will become so vast and intolerable that overt acts may result from agitation and bitter feeling, to the detriment of all classes in the community and permanent injury to the country.

That the well intentioned acts and amendments passed by the Dominion Parliament, to cure, arrest or reform the elevator system have failed of their purpose, is evident from the fact that the raids of the combine last year, through lowering prices and grades, were greater than in any previous year.

The providing of car service and flat warehouses to ship grain, while well meant and good and an absolute necessity under the present system, cannot correct or cure the evil to any appreciable extent because the great bulk of the crop will be marketed through elevators so as to avoid the extra handling of such a weighty commodity.

The failure of remedial, deterring or regulating legislation to thwart or even ameliorate the unconscionable raids of the present standard elevator system, is largely the experience of legislation against trusts and combines in the United States. To an open, free, unrestricted competition we must look for a permanent cure.

In the best interest of the whole country it has become imperative to evolve a new and better system.

That the Northwest and Manitoba, with their immense and ever-increasing crops and potentialities, shall continue to be under the thumb of an elevator combine cannot and will not be tolerated unless the people are unworthy of their sires. Elevators built and operated by farmers, while good and largely a necessity, cannot meet the exigencies of the position or prove a cure.

The want of system or corporate or collective selling militates against isolated farmers' elevators proving a remedy.

Union or federation of farmers' elevators is necessary.

To effect this initiate government purchase and quasi control if necessary.

Isolated farmers' elevators can be

squeezed and killed by the increasing strength of the combine. United we stand, or better, we force and get fair play.

A government system on the lines of the Northwest creamery system is a present, pressing, imperious necessity. The want of system or corporate and collective selling and shipping of wheat in train and ship loads, and placing our grain in large quantities on the British and other markets without mixing with softer grains or otherwise shading or lowering the sample, lessens the value of Northwest and Manitoba red fife wheat and cannot be overcome or averted without united action, necessitating, as in the case of the Northwest creamery system, quasi government purchase and control, the farmers to pay the whole cost of purchase money, with interest and operating expenses. Although many excellent independent creameries existed in Manitoba and the Eastern Provinces for many years, they failed entirely to better the status of our butter or raise the price or increase the export. While federated and under government control with Professor Robertson in charge, in half a decade our export of butter increased from less than half a million dollars to nearly seven million dollars per annum, while the price for home butter rose 3 to 5 cents per pound. The direct result of placing our butter in larger quantities and of uniform quality and excellence, without deterioration by mixing or muddling in conjunction with a proper refrigerating system on the British market. How can a similar effective scheme be brought about in our grain buying? How can the elevators be bought or built, or both, and how paid and how operated? This is the question to be solved. First, respect for vested rights demands that an effort to buy at a fair value be made to owners of existing elevators. If they refuse to sell at a fair value to build will be necessary, and the money required to buy will build. Second, how to provide the money. If my information is correct, there were 187 standard elevators operated last year in Manitoba and the Northwest. As the exact number is not specially important, I will say 200 elevators. Many of them are old and wanting repairs, and others are not up to modern requirements, their approximate value would be \$3,000 each, or \$600,000 for all. The exportable surplus of last year's crop in the Northwest and Manitoba by the government estimate was 60,000,000 bushels. A tax of one cent per bushel on the above surplus would give \$600,000, the purchase money in full of the 200 elevators; or with about \$150,000 added or \$750,000 or a million dollars in all would build 200 elevators with latest improvements. This amount with interest spread over five or ten years, taking the increased area to be brought under cultivation into account, could be paid with a tax per bushel so small as to be unfelt. When one bears in mind that the Hon. Mr. Bulyea's estimate of 5 cents a bushel on last year's exportable surplus would yield \$3,000,000 or sufficient to build 600 standard elevators; built by the farmers in one year without the privilege of owning or operating any of them. Moreover, a member of the Moose Jaw agricultural society who exhibited ordinary samples of his red fife wheat at Mark Lane was assured that it was worth from 5 to 7 cents a bushel more than the grain sold as No. 1 hard on Mark Lane. Market samples and grain in bulk are as unreliable as the Ontario apples sent to the Northwest, hence the serious reduction in price.

As everything respecting elevators and the elevator system in Manitoba must emanate from its people and government; we have here to do only with elevators in the Northwest.

In Manitoba the bull was seized by the horns by Premier Roblin and the railway problem solved: a far greater and more difficult problem to finance and put in operation than the Northwest elevator question. Is there no Roblin in the Northwest to seize and

solve this question by working out the details and putting it into operation for the Northwest crop of 1903, to expand as the country develops. Much has been spoken and written of late re provincial autonomy for the Northwest and the benefits to be derived from its being granted. But we have Premier Haultain's opinion as expressed in a speech to his constituents that the change when effected would not be felt. Not so, however, would be the effect if the elevator combine would be swept away and the above or a better system evolved or put into operation in the Northwest. Its effect for good would be felt first by the farmers and next by professional and commercial men, by railroad men and tradesmen, laborers and every class in the community. The money over and above a fair and legitimate generous profit now going into the pockets of a few capitalists, would be shed abroad throughout the land. Every dollar farmers earn in the next decade will be spent in building, fencing and improving their households and surroundings, purchasing necessities and luxuries, and increased interest in educating their children and in providing more fully for the maintenance of public worship and religion in the land, as "hoarding" time has not yet arrived.

Further details of the scheme will appear in the future. I launch the above in the hope that it or a modification of it, or a better scheme will be put in operation for handling the crop of 1903. I will only add at present that the phenomenally large increase in immigration and the certain enlarged area that will be brought under cultivation will yield in the near future sufficient grain for the profitable employment of both classes of elevators, while the one acting and reacting on the other will insure to the farmers, the great producing class of the community, a fair value for all the grain they will bring to market. Fruitless bitter agitation will cease and general contentment and prosperity prevail.

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Buckthorn as a Hedge Fence.

The Brandon Sun has a letter from one of the men down in Iowa who are supplying buckthorn seed to a hedge fence company doing business in the West. We are too busy just now to spare much space for hedge fence promoters. But it is not many months since this paper was branded as a calumniator because we spoke of the hawthorn and the buckthorn as "English" and pointed out that the hawthorn grows poorly in Canada, that the buckthorn will not grow well in England and will not grow as fast there in ten years as its promoters allege that it will grow in five. To show that we bear no malice we give verbatim the disinterested testimony of the man down in Iowa who sells seed, at a fancy price, of the tree destined to adorn naked prairies and thereby double their money value. Perhaps this friend from afar does not yet know that in England, which has been for generations cultivating hedges with assiduous care, the hawthorn hedge is now being replaced by barb wire to such an extent that a short time ago the Master of one of the best fox-hunting districts in England threw up the sponge on account of the number of barb wire fences in his district. The hedge fence is getting to be a back number in England and is condemned by the road boards of the best districts of Ontario, and yet it is coolly assumed by the parties here to be the coming regenerator of the northwestern farm. So, at least, says the writer of the following testimonial:

"I can safely affirm that the English buckthorn is the only hedge that will make a reliable fence to turn stock. It will also make a reliable windbreak if not trimmed down. It is also very hardy and has been grown in 55 degrees north latitude successfully. This hedge is called the English buckthorn. The seed was brought over from England to Wisconsin about the year 1840, and

was raised there with success. It is also said that the English buckthorn hedge thrives in the north of Scotland. I consider that a farm enclosed with buckthorn hedge is valued at \$40 more per acre with hedge on than without it."

We have great faith in testimonials, especially where the writers are of known standing, have no axe to grind, and have no seed to sell at a dollar a pound. Those of our readers who want reliable pointers on the value of the hedge fence and the credibility of such testimonials as that given above we may refer to pages 321, 323 and 365 of this year's issue of The Farmer. We have a big bunch more of the same sort, but only give one from Stratford, the home of the western hedge fence enterprise. The writer says: "My attention was first called to it by seeing a farmer digging out roots of a hedge planted some time before. He told me the thing was no good and a deception. This led me to look more into it, and I found that if protected by another fence and regularly trimmed it did fairly well. If not so protected, calves and swine went through it at their own pleasure, and it is evident that very few people here have any faith in them. But, as one friend remarks, 'I suppose all the fools in Manitoba are not dead yet.'"

We don't intend to be everlastingly pegging away at this subject; we merely throw out these few pointers to let those who value our criticism know that people are not always sleeping when their eyes are shut.

Brandon Farmers' Elevator Co.

An adjourned meeting of the Brandon Farmers' Elevator Co. was held there on July 26th. The shareholders, or at least the bulk of them, are dissatisfied with the recent administration of the directors and have been trying to get them to show their last four years' records. This the directors seem

at present disinclined to do, and the majority of the shareholders present protested against their actions and passed a resolution calling on the government to take cognizance of the case. As we understand it, the directors can do very much as they please with the property entrusted to them, and this case should be a warning to beginners in the same business to see that their rights are properly safeguarded. From this and other cases it would seem that some change is wanted in the Act under which farmers co-operative associations are formed.

Farmers' Elevator Convention.

The Manitoba and Northwest Farmers' Elevator Companies' Association met in the Board of Trade room in the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, on July 23. S. Umphrey, Miami, occupied the chair, and there was a good representation of delegates present, about sixteen elevator companies being represented.

The aim of this association is to have a union of all farmers' elevator companies so that they may be a source of strength to each other and to the grain growers of the West.

As the constitution, which was adopted a year ago, puts it, the association was organized for the purpose of handling the grain crop of Manitoba and the Territories in the best interests of the producers.

It was decided to ask for certain amendments to the Grain Act, and also to try and have representation on the board of inspection.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

S. Umphrey, Miami, president.
Jas. Riddell, M.P.P., Rosebank, vice-president.

T. Kerningham, Carman, secy.-treas.
Directors: Messrs. A. Morrison, Homewood; J. Stewart, Holland; J. Friesen, Wirkler, P. Wright, Myrtle.

The Elva Farmers' Elevator Co. is applying for incorporation.

The Altamont Farmers' Elevator Co. applies for incorporation. It will have the support of leading farmers in that neighborhood.

The elevator now being built in Arcola by the Minneapolis Co. will be the first elevator built by an American firm either in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

At a farmers' institute meeting recently held at Miami it was decided to go on with the erection of a grist mill, and also putting in a set of weigh scales for the use of the public.

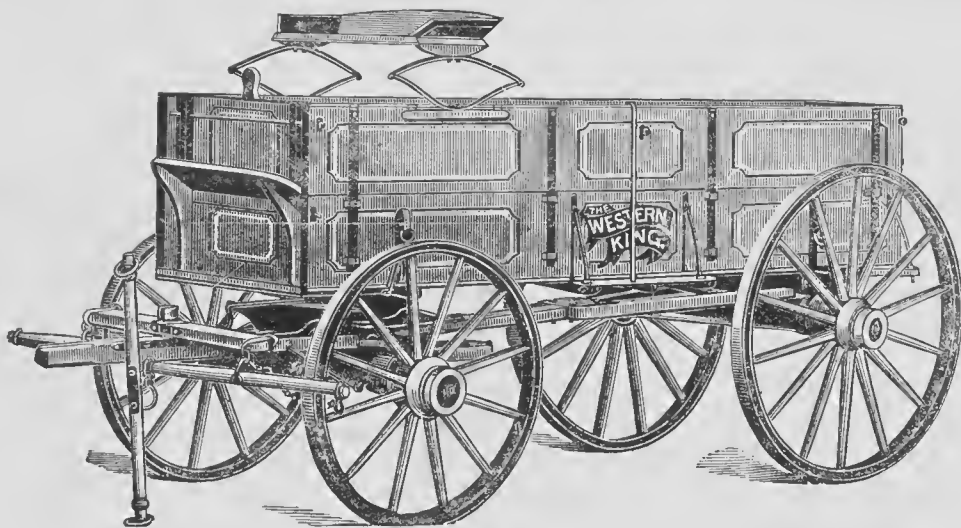
G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff, Man., reports having commenced cutting a field of barley on July 28th, which promises a heavy yield. Barley was cut at Rosser, East Selkirk and other points the same week.

Dauphin held its first summer show on July 23 and 24. There was an increase in the number and quality of the stock shown, the stock parade being a leading feature. Grain made a good exhibit. The weather was fine and the attendance good.

T. Badger, Grund, has fallen into ill health and his summer fallow was on that account neglected. One day lately a number of his neighbors assembled and put in a good day's plowing, thereby giving him a chance to get the work done before it is out of season.

A rather interesting gathering took place recently at Grund. Twenty-five years ago four well-known pioneers of the Icelandic settlement at Gimli were married. They shortly afterwards moved out to Grund, and nearly 400 of their friends assembled to celebrate their silver wedding. Messrs. Christian Johnson, H. Christianson, Skapti Arnason and Arni Swanson were each presented by their friends with a silver service valued at \$75. They have been worthy representatives of their native Iceland.

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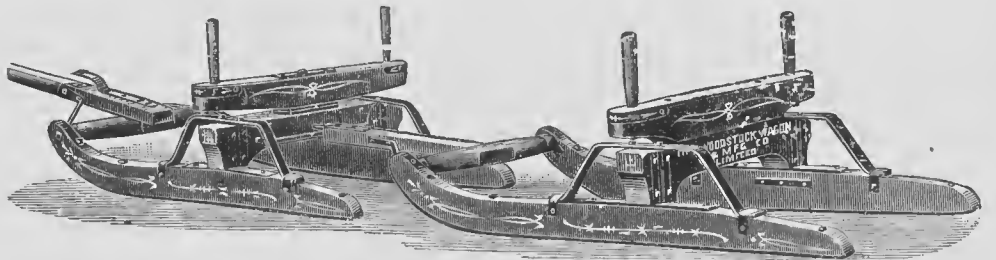
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Macdonald Seed Grain Competition.

During the course of an address recently given by Prof. Robertson before the Dominion Educational Association, the speaker said: "I have a great regard for the habit of *supposing*. Let me give you an illustration. One night with my feet on the fender, I sat musing and *supposing* what would happen if a thousand boys on Canadian farms could be led to take up the systematic study of the selection of seed grain, if they would each grow a special plot on their father's farm and discover for themselves what improvement would result by systematic and continued selection for several years. *Supposing* that were possible, what a great gain in the agriculture of the Dominion and to the intellectual life of the people on farms would result. *Supposing* ten thousand should become available in the shape of prizes to encourage these boys to take up this work; *supposing* that could be done, what then? Well, the illustration of *supposing* I have given you led to the sum of ten thousand dollars being put in the Bank of Montreal by Sir William C. Macdonald to do the very thing which I began *supposing* might be done, and which, if done, would be of great benefit to the people of Canada."

Although this "habit of supposing" is not so uncommon as are individuals whose lives are full of zealous activity, the farmers of Canada have come to know that this habit on the part of Prof. Robertson paved the way to many lasting improvements in agriculture and dairying.

Those of our readers who interested themselves in this educational movement when it was started in 1900, will, perhaps, recollect it being intimated that the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition was but the first step toward bringing about a permanent improvement in agricultural education among Canadian rural schools. Many of the boys and girls who started the work of growing and selecting seed grain in 1900 will finish their work this year without having received any other encouragement than the cash prizes that were offered through the generosity of Sir William C. Macdonald.

The next step toward helping the farmer boy to a training in nature study and a knowledge of nature's methods is the arrangement—which is as yet not fully completed—for establishing well-equipped, centrally located rural schools, and placing them under the charge of well-trained teachers. Mr. Macdonald, as most of our readers well know, has provided funds for establishing throughout Canada, a number of specially equipped schools for giving boys and girls, who are to make their livelihood out of agricultural occupations, an opportunity to get some training that will better fit them to make the best use of their lives on the farm. It is the intention of Prof. Robertson to establish one or more of these schools in each province with a view to demonstrate their real worth. A plot of land will be used in connection with each school for the growing of various kinds of farm and garden crops. Each boy will be given a small plot over which he will have direct charge. The best methods of plant and seed selection, with which the competitors in the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition are now thoroughly familiar, will be taken up by each boy who has charge of a plot, but in addition to learning the methods of selecting plants and seed, he will be instructed in the underlying principles of plant growth, and how plants are affected by environment and selection of seed.

Although the competitors in the seed grain competition have only been operating a seed grain plot since 1900, the effect of the continuous selection of both plant and seed is, in most cases, very noticeable in this year's crop when it is compared with the surrounding grain which has not received the same careful selection. In 1900 each competitor was directed to go into a field of

oats or wheat on the farm where he lived and pick enough of the largest and best developed heads of oats or wheat from a place where the grain appeared to be the best, to furnish sufficient good plump seed to sow a quarter-acre plot for 1901. They were also instructed to pick out for their seed plot for 1901 a piece of land well suited for producing grain of good quality and to give that plot extra cultivation. In 1901 they were required to select large heads of grain from their seed plot to produce seed for their plot for 1902, and although this is the final year of the competition, each competitor, in order to be eligible to receive a prize, must select the required amount of large heads of grain to produce seed for a plot for 1903.

Blank forms and full instructions for this year's reports have been sent to all the competitors. The prizes in the yearly competition for the best selection of 100 heads of wheat and also of oats that are sent to Prof. Robertson will be distributed to the successful competitors in each province again this year, some time before 31st December. The prizes in the main competition for the largest yields of wheat and also of oats from the quarter-acre plots of 1901 and 1902, will be distributed to the successful competitors in each province as soon as the competitors in each province have completed their work for 1902 and sent in a satisfactory report.

A Cannon for Hail.

Some time ago an account was given of the congress held in France to discuss the results of using cannon in fighting hail and frost. Although this congress was not unanimous in deciding that the cannon were effective, yet large tracts of country are strong in the belief that their crops have been saved by the use of the cannon. That some good has been accomplished cannot be denied.

The shooting apparatus hitherto used has been very primitive in construction. For a cannon, a mortar with a funnel-



THE KANITZ WEATHER CANNON.

like barrel was often used. In some places the funnel is fixed vertically in masonry. This method of mounting the cannon is not only crude, but also dangerous, for often enough serious accidents have occurred. In order to avoid these dangers as well as to improve the apparatus in general a Hungarian editor named Kanitz has devised a simple form of cannon which is essentially a breech-loading mortar some 30 feet in length. The mortar is journaled in a rotatable carriage, so that it can be raised and lowered and swung from side to side. The charge is a metallic cartridge of blasting powder. After the discharge a loud, shrill whistling is heard, lasting for about 14 or 15 seconds. French and Italian wine-growers insist that by means of the gun clouds are torn asunder, so that rain instead of hail falls.

The accompanying illustration of the Kanitz gun is from the Scientific American. The American consul at Lyons, France, who visited a number of stations where firing had been done, gives the following account of what he saw:

"Two long cannon were displayed in each place, almost identical in shape, but differing in the manner of firing. Each gun is in the shape of an inverted cone, the opening at the mouth being 28½ inches. It is placed upon a tripod 3 feet high. The gun itself is 6 feet 6 inches high above the tripod. It is made of thin boiler iron. At its base is a forged breach, which holds a forged iron lock. In the centre of this block is an aperture 6 inches long, about the size of a large dynamite cartridge, in which is placed a metallic cartridge containing 80 grams of blasting powder, wadded with a cork, and tapered like an ordinary miner's blast. It is discharged by a needle on a lever attached to the base of the forged-iron holder.

"As many as 50 shots were fired in my presence in order that Vice-Consul Browne and I might inspect the working of the guns. The detonation is very large. As soon as the lanyard is pulled flame is visible from the mouth of the gun, followed immediately by a wreath of smoke. A shrill whistling sound immediately follows the firing of the cannon and is heard for 14 seconds. At a distance this whistling is much louder than near the gun. I am told that it travels at a speed of 300 meters per second—4,620 meters in 14 seconds, which is nearly 2½ miles. During the firing a few drops of rain fell.

"I interviewed from 20 to 30 wine growers who used the cannon last summer. They were all emphatic in their belief in the efficiency of fighting hail with gunpowder. They said if the weather were too hot and they saw the clouds forming, they prepared for a change. If the clouds were moving rapidly, their direction was changed or the movement was stopped by the firing. They were torn asunder and broken into shreds, and a copious fall of rain soon followed. In localities where great losses from hail have occurred every summer, the cannon was used last summer and no hail fell. Two or three miles distant where no cannon was fired, the hail was very destructive. At Denice, in the Beaujolais, the grape growers had suffered from hail seven years out of the last decade. They think all the conditions favored hail last summer and that they were protected from its destructive ravages by their cannon. One cannon protects nearly 75 acres of land.

"The expense of equipping a shooting station is: One cannon, \$25; cabin for cannoner, \$10; ten cartridge cases, \$6; ramrod, 10 cents; horn and lantern, for signalling, \$1.90; freight, \$1.90; total, \$45. The cost of operating a gun for 500 shots, not including labor, is \$15.50. The cannoner is insured against accidents for a season for \$2.

Summer and Fall Fairs.

Fort Saskatchewan	Aug. 13-14
Lacombe	Aug. 15-16
Regina (Horticultural)	Aug. 21
Ottawa	Aug. 22-30
Manitoba Horticultural (W'peg)	Aug. 23-30
Calgary	Sept. 1-4
Minnesota (Hamline)	Sept. 1-6
Maple Creek	Sept. 26-27
Toronto	Sept. 1-13
London	Sept. 12-20
Argyle, Woodlands & Woonona, at	
Woodlands	Sept. 26
Pheasant Forks	Sept. 27
Grenfell	Sept. 29-30
Saltcoats	Sept. 30
Medicine Hat	Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Whitewood	Oct. 1
Churchebridge	Oct. 2
Swan Lake	Oct. 2
Cartwright	Oct. 2-3
Infalls	Oct. 3
Pincher Creek	Oct. 3
Fairmeade	Oct. 3
Olds	Oct. 4
Carlyle or Arcola	Oct. 6
Lethbridge	Oct. 7-8
Carnduff	Oct. 8
Oak Lake	Oct. 10
Kildonan and St. Paul's	Oct. 7-8
Springfield	Oct. 1-2

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Dr. Fletcher in the Territories.

Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion entomologist and botanist, addressed a series of institute meetings held under the auspices of the local agricultural societies and the Territorial Department of Agriculture during the latter part of June in Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia. We have pleasure in giving the following outline of his addresses:

Dr. Fletcher expressed his pleasure at being able to meet the settlers of the districts he visited and was particularly glad to find that the Commissioner of Agriculture had made a point of asking the school authorities of the different localities where meetings were to be held this year, to allow the higher classes to attend the meetings. He pointed out the advantage of boys and girls, particularly in rural districts, being shown what an important part they could play in helping their parents, by learning as soon as possible the nature and habits of the common weeds of the farm.

NATURE STUDY.

He congratulated them on the fact that the government of the Northwest Territories was the first to introduce into the regular course of school studies the simple instruction which they were now receiving on plant life and the other branches of natural history which, under the name of "Nature Study," was now such a striking feature of a modern practical education. In all of this season's addresses, the speaker, who is evidently a lover of boys and girls, took great pains to interest the large number of scholars who with their teachers attended the meetings.

He gave striking instances of the value of a knowledge of the common objects to be seen everywhere in the country, and showed that information concerning the commonest of these was of the utmost value because naturally these were the very ones which did

most harm or most good. Unfortunately, there was a great lack of this very knowledge with most people, and consequently they were frequently unable to recognize their worst enemies or their best friends among plants, insects, animals, birds, reptiles and other natural objects of the country. He urged them to make every use of the opportunities they were now receiving at school, which were far greater than their fathers and mothers had received. He hoped confidently, that the boys and girls of today would make better men and women than those of his own time, because he believed that the education which they were receiving was of a more practical nature than formerly.

WEEDS.

The speaker devoted himself to the special subject which he had been advertised to speak upon. He defined what plants should be designated as weeds, gave a simple account of the principles of plant life, how plants lived, ate, drank and developed, showed the absolute necessity of both leaves and roots, if plants were to continue living, and from these facts showed that a farmer could fight successfully against any weed which he might find on his farm.

All plants must come into one of three divisions into which the whole vegetable kingdom could be divided, namely: One-year plants, which went through their whole development in one season; two-year plants, which the first year simply laid up a store of nourishment to be used the next in developing their flowering stems and seeds; and many-year plants, which lived for several years and after the first season produced flowers every year, as well as laid up nourishment for the next year, many of which also sent out running rootstocks by which they spread rapidly and some of which were the worst enemies the farmer had to contend with.

There were, however, a great many

of the one-year weeds, which, by reason of producing an enormous number of seeds, also gave him a great deal of trouble. For the one-year weeds every effort must be made to destroy them before they had ripened their seeds, and the same was the case with the two-year weeds. The best work was to be done by attacking them while they were small. This could be done by summer fallowing early, by cultivating the land before sowing and by the use of weeders and light harrows on growing grain. Good work could also be done with two-year plants while they were still small by disc-harrowing late in autumn and in early spring before the crop was put in.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

One of the features of most interest at all these meetings was the discussion of plants poisonous to stock of all kinds. The losses to owners of horses, cattle and sheep every year are considerable, but there is among stockmen a great lack of definite knowledge on the subject. Fresh specimens and preserved mounted ones were shown of all the worst of these, and there was at each meeting an animated discussion on the subject. The worst of these weeds were the cowbane or poison parsnip, the tall and dwarf larkspurs, the poison camass or sego, sometimes wrongly called wild onion, the golden-flowered bean and the loco weed. Not only were these plants shown, but many others which were sometimes confounded with them. Valuable suggestions were made as to the best steps to take to prevent loss and as to remedies when an animal was found to be affected. The first thing necessary was to learn how to recognize each kind and know at what time of the year and what part of the plant was poisonous. Many of these plants were found only in certain localities or on certain kinds of soil. Most of them did not occur widely and when known they might be with small trouble destroyed or animals might be herded

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away from these localities during the time of the year when there was danger.

The remedies for some of these plants are given in the Northwest Weed Bulletin (which could be had for the asking). The value of prompt bleeding was well known to many ranchers. Loco weed, although common in many parts of the West, is seldom such a serious cause of loss as it is in Montana, Colorado and other States to the south of our borders. This, it was thought, might be due to the more abundant feed on our northern ranges. The eating of loco weed seems to be an acquired habit among stock, and it was suggested that even where there was plenty of good grass animals would in some cases eat this in preference.

The local school teachers gave valuable assistance at these meetings by bringing their scholars and specimens of plants of local interest, as well as by asking questions.

TRACTION ENGINES

THAT traction engine which is the cheapest and most profitable to the user is the one that develops the most power for its rated horsepower, and which wears the longest, it being apparent that such an engine will give the most and best use for the money expended in its purchase.

Nichols & Shepard Company have no cranky notions of their own that they desire to foist upon the users of thresher engines. It has always been their object to build that which gives the best results to threshermen for the money which they pay for them. It is for this reason that they have always built their traction engines upon double riveted boilers, and upon boilers made out of the very best quality of steel, thoroughly tested and constructed by expert workmen.

It is cheaper to use single-riveted boilers. It is cheaper to use thin sheets and to use unskilled labor in the construction of a boiler but the boiler will not wear as long, nor will it give the purchaser the return for his investment which he should have.

It is cheaper to build a traction engine with the old-style small axle spindle, but the spindle will easily bend, and will rapidly wear away so that the traction wheels will be loose enough upon the axle to permit the traction gear to get out of line and rapidly wear out or break.

It is also cheaper to build a traction engine with the old-fashioned light main shaft boxes, but the boxes will soon wear out and need replacing, permitting the main shaft to get out of line with the engine cylinder, causing great loss of power and damage to other parts of the engine.

The Nichols-Shepard traction engine has a large axle, square its entire length. A sleeve nearly six inches in diameter fits over the spindle upon which the traction wheel turns. The bearing is large and easily lubricated, and with ordinary usage, cannot wear so as to interfere with the effectiveness of the traction gear.

The main shaft boxes on the Nichols-Shepard traction engine are constructed long and massive, and are so arranged and chambered for lubrication that the main shaft journals run constantly in oil.

Every other feature of the Nichols-Shepard traction engine is built for severe usage and long wear, so that the engine affords a profit to the buyer.

Before you buy investigate carefully. Send for the Nichols-Shepard 1902 catalogue, which fully describes their traction engines built in sizes from ten to thirty horsepower, and their Red River special separator which is revolutionizing thresher construction, and has attained a reputation as a fast and effective thresher unequalled by any other machine made. It also describes their full line of stackers, self-feeders, weighers, measurers, and 11 thresher attachments.

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Indianapolis, Ind.
Lincoln, Neb.

Experience With a Gasoline Engine Threshing Outfit.

By Chas. Kenning, Osceola, Minn.

(Specially written for The Nor'-West Farmer.)

I am always glad to give my brother farmers what little information I have gained by past experiences. To begin with, it may be proper for me to state that I am a practical mechanic, having not only handled farm machinery, but managed a manufacturing plant for eight years before I took up farming. This enables me to treat the subject from a practical standpoint. The questions asked continually about gasoline engines are of interest to farmers, not only of Manitoba, but are of vital importance to all grain growers and cattle feeders, and increasingly so as farm help becomes scarcer and wages higher.

You ask what trouble I have had in operating a gasoline engine in threshing. Not any. This may seem strange to many that have used gasoline engines as motive power. At least it did to some in this locality, so much so that they would come out at all times of the day for several weeks in the hope of catching me in trouble, as they were continually in trouble with their machines. They always found us running along smoothly, with every man at his post at the separator, the engine taking care of itself. All the attention it required was starting and stopping and

having passed the experimental stage that have been thoroughly tested, and consequently failures are growing less. But I would still advise those buying to look out for small cheap concerns, buy only from the best manufacturers and let some one else do the experimenting.

As the engine is to be handled by men of ordinary experience, avoid all engines with complicated adjusting appliances. There is no need of them and they cause no end of trouble. All movements should be direct and simple, with but few points to get out of order. The engine should be strongly built in all its parts. Don't look for style and beauty, it only adds to price and is no help.

One of the most important parts is the igniter. Nearly every engine differs in regard to this. Some wear out quickly and are a constant source of trouble, to say nothing of the expense of replacing the pins when needed. I have found but one that I consider perfect in this respect, it is cheap, practical and durable, beside giving a long, strong spark, which insures better and surer combustion. Another feature of this machine is the connecting of both wires direct to the igniter instead of one to the base of the engine, thus avoiding the possibility of a short circuit, which often happens in other connections.

THE GOVERNOR.

The governor should be simple, direct acting, preferably on the crank shaft, where it will quickly respond to

line per day, and this costs me less than hauling water would for a straw burning engine. Besides this, no engineer or fireman is required. The man attending the separator can easily take care of this engine at same time. The cost of this sized engine is about \$1,200 at the factory, I believe. [Ed. Note.—This engine can be had for \$1,650 at Winnipeg]. Other engines can possibly be bought for less, according to quality and construction.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

I believe there is no more profitable investment for farmers than for four or five to join together and buy a threshing rig of this kind to do their own work, after that the engine can be used for grinding and such other work as may be required of it on the farm. They can do their threshing when most convenient, be sure of getting it done in season, besides being safe from having all kinds of foul seeds scattered over their farms, as is the case where machines travel all over the country. With four or five farmers joining they require but little, if any, extra help, as they generally have help enough. This in itself is a saving and avoids the trouble of getting a crew.

I use my machine on my own farm only and think it a good investment, as I thresh entirely out of the stook. It saves stacking and does quick work. After that the engine is used for grinding, etc. My boys, 13 and 15 years old, have the handling of the engine when needed, in fact, they did the first work with it, as I was called away the day I set her up. We were out of feed, and they wanted to grind while I was gone. I let them start before I left and told them if it gave any trouble to stop, but they ground right along. My boy of 10 years can run it as well as I can.

It requires no experience, is perfectly safe, is always ready, and, as one of my neighbors said, is a dandy. He had bought another make and had had a great deal of trouble. He could not see why I should get along so well with mine, as he and his son (a man grown) were experienced men, but after I called his attention to the difference in the construction of the two machines, he could see some reason for it. Later he went to St. Paul and visited the factory and on his return he said to me: "Now I know why your engine is all right; those people were born in the business, and men that can build those famous fire engines will have no trouble building a good engine of any kind."

But there are other firms that build good engines, though I prefer this make for the reasons stated. I looked over different makes for some time before buying, besides consulting other mechanics and engineers as to their opinions of gasoline engines, as it was a new machine to me at the time. I was invariably cautioned against buying from small shops run by inexperienced men.

Arthur Coley, Swan Lake, Man., sends us a sample of brome grass 5 ft. 4 in. in height. This he says is a sample of the healthy state of things in the Swan Lake country, and equally representative of the phenomenal growth this year of the town, the increased area in crop, as well as the influx of very desirable settlers.

The wheat crop of France, according to the latest advices, is the best they have had for many years. It is 10 per cent. better than the average of the last ten years and fully 50,000,000 bushels better than the crop of last year. It is mostly composed of winter wheat. In 39 out of the 87 departments no spring wheat is grown. Latest advices show rather unfavorable harvest weather.

The affairs of the Brandon Farmers' Elevator Co. appear to be badly in need of straightening out. At a recent meeting of shareholders the president and secretary did not put in an appearance, and consequently business was blocked. A committee consisting of Rev. George Roddick, chairman, and J. L. Gray, Wm. King and P. Middleton was appointed to try to bring matters into shape.

Free—Gratis—For Nothing

YOU CANNOT LONG FOOL A WOMAN.

When the white man wants the black man's land he approaches the innocent black with "presents" of beads, colored cloths, ribbons, and other useless trinkets that catch the eye of the poor black—but that are no earthly use to him. These are all "gifts—free—gratis—for nothing!!!" We all know who soon owns the black man's land.

Yet this system of conciliating the innocent is not practiced alone on the negro. How many women read that they can get a certain "present" with a certain purchase and forthwith they make the purchase to get the "present"—free—gratis—for nothing!!! The present may or may not be useful—but in this twentieth century are there those who believe they have not in the purchase paid for and often dearly paid for the "present"?

When you want a horse you cannot buy his teeth at ten cents a tooth, and get the horse thrown into the bargain.

When you buy a dress you do not buy the buttons, and have the dress thrown in.

And no more than you can thus get the present of a horse or a dress can you get a "present"—free—gratis—for nothing—of diamonds, gold, jewellery, and cutlery, with the purchase of a bar of common soap.

When you buy Sunlight Soap you are presented with pure quality in the soap itself. You do not pay for loading refuse at the price of soap. You don't wear out your clothes in half the time, and ruin your hands with Sunlight Soap, as with common soap.

If you want soap, buy Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—and you have paid for nothing but pure soap. If you want something else than soap, buy it independently of the soap, and you know what it has cost you.

"You may fool some people all the time;

You may fool all the people some of the time."

You cannot fool all the people all the time;"

You cannot long fool a woman. 615



GROVE OF J. McCALL, SENR., OXBOW, ASSA.

Maples on left are four years old, those in centre are two years old, from seed.

keeping it supplied with oil. This was mostly the work of a 14-year-old boy. My place is at the feed board of the separator, a place I have held for 24 seasons, from horse power to steam, and my finish will be with gasoline. It is by far the best, gives plenty of power, a steady motion, is handy and the most economical power I have ever used for any purpose.

PURCHASING AN ENGINE.

In purchasing a gasoline engine many things should be considered. A leading trouble with a great many engines in the past has been that they are manufactured by inexperienced manufacturers. Nearly every little foundry and machine shop to-day makes gasoline engines. As these small shops have but little experience except in ordinary casting and doing a little repairing, we need not be surprised to find their engines a failure, as they are invariably crowded on the market before being given a thorough trial at the shop. The result of this is that the purchaser is disgusted and the verdict is given that gasoline engines are a failure. This I find has been the case with a large percentage of the engines sold in the past.

I am glad to say that the outlook is now very much better, a great many

the speed of the engine. Some makers put great stress on the fact that their governors can be changed while running, but there is no advantage in this for ordinary work and there is more liability of its getting out of order. Therefore it is not wanted.

THE BEST STYLE OF AN ENGINE.

The centre crank style of engine, with two heavy fly-wheels and friction clutch band wheel, is, to my way of thinking, far preferable to any other style. It is safer and more handy.

Gasoline engines are made in different sizes, mounted on wheels, traction and otherwise. If used only on the farm by four or five farmers, it is preferable to use the ordinary mounted engine, as a good team of horses will handle it for short distances. When crossing fields four horses will haul them easily. As there is less machinery to them than to a traction, they are less liable to get out of order and they cost less.

I am using an 18-horse power Watrous engine, mounted on wheels, and running a 36-inch separator with swinging stacker. I will this year use a self-feeder. I have never been able to use all the power in the toughest grain.

THE COST.

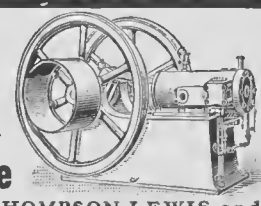
I use from 20 to 25 gallons of gaso-

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The Knack of Bouquet Making.

Eben E. Rexford gives the following interesting article on the above topic in Home and Flowers:—

Persons who are not particularly successful at bouquet-making generally assert that there is a "knack" about it which not everybody can hope to discover. I admit that some persons seem to have born with them the knowledge of just what kinds of flowers to use, just how many and just how to put them together. They do not have to learn these things. But that does not prove that there is really any "knack" about the matter. It only goes to show that some persons naturally have good taste—an intuitive taste, we may call it—while others must cultivate taste, or acquire it, in order to do successful work at bouquet-making. Most persons who have a good eye for color and a sense of harmonious proportion may become able, by a little practice, to do creditable work along this line.

The first thing to do is to learn what colors go well together, and the only way to learn this is by experience. You may read about "complementary colors" and all that, but to know all about them you must see them together. There

pose, for illustration of the idea, we have some maroon and white dahlias to arrange. If we have just as many of one color as of the other, our bouquet will not please us. But if we have but two or three white flowers among a dozen dark ones, the effect is pleasing, because the contrast afforded by the small amount of white used emphasizes the darker color work effectively. We see beauties in it that we would not see if there was no contrast. Reverse the positions and let white predominate. The few dark flowers used make the purity and loveliness of the white ones stand out prominently, as it would not if there was nothing to afford contrast. By these contrasts we secure a sort of back-ground, dark or light, as the case may be, against which to display the predominating color and bring out the full beauty of it. In every arrangement of flowers there should be some such contrast. Sometimes the foliage of the flowers used will supply all that is needed, but generally the flowers themselves should supply it.

As a general thing, we use a great many more flowers than there is any need of in our floral arrangements. We forget or overlook, if we have learned the fact, that strength is not so much in quantity as in quality. An excess of quantity may produce a weak result. The artist, who paints a picture of flowers which you would be glad to hang upon the wall of your parlor, does not crowd his canvas with color. He depends upon the effective distribution of it and the use of contrast to bring out the decorative idea fully. I have seen

spring of 1901 by F. Amber, Winnipeg, and is named Magnum Bonum. Its flavor is unsurpassed and it is strong growing and hardy. Flavor and fertility in garden peas are too little considered here in the West, but they are very important. The Brandon experimental farm showed at Brandon some very finely flavored peas that ran up as high as ten in a pod. These are generally of the Marrowfat tribe, and need stakes to do them full justice.

W. H. Bryce, Percy, Assa., planted 500 maples and cottonwoods last year and this spring set out 1,500 more. They are all doing well.

It looks at present as though apples would be a good price this fall. The United States crop is reported at 60 per cent. of a crop, that of Nova Scotia at 50 per cent. and Ontario at 80 per cent. Reports from England also show that the crop is light and an inquiry from France for supplies indicates a shortage there also. Ontario apple growers are fortunate in having such a good supply this year when values are likely to be away up.

AT SMITH'S FALLS.

A Wonderful Cure of Bright's Disease.

So Weak He Couldn't Stand—Terribly Broken up and Unable to Find a Cure Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Him Well.

SMITH'S FALLS, Aug. 1 (Special).—The cure of Mr. Theodore Young of this place is a wonderful example of the progress that medical science has made in the last few years.

Up till a short time ago the doctors claimed that Bright's Disease was absolutely incurable, and in fact there are a few who still adhere to this theory.

But Bright's Disease is not incurable. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure this terrible malady and have done so in thousands of cases.

Those who are skeptical need not go farther than this town to find proof. Mr. Young makes this statement:—

"I was afflicted for about two years with Kidney Trouble and chronic Bright's Disease. My urine was very dark and I lost considerable blood, making me so weak I could scarcely stand.

"After using the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I was much better, and when I had used four boxes I was able to resume work which I had not done for some time previous.

"I can conscientiously recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one afflicted as I was."

Mr. Young's case is only one of a great many where Dodd's Kidney Pills came to the rescue after everything else had failed. They have conquered Bright's Disease and restored to life and health men and women who had not expected to ever again enjoy this great blessing.

Dodd's Kidney Pills having demonstrated their ability to grapple with Kidney Disease in its very worst form—Bright's Disease—can certainly be depended on to cure any of the lesser forms.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that has ever cured Bright's Disease.

We have for delivery next fall and spring:

100,000 Russian Poplars

25,000 Russian Willows

200,000 Manitoba Maple Seedlings

A large lot of the above is for forestry purposes, the balance for our regular retail trade.

We have also 10,000 beautiful young plants of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creepers, etc.

For clean, healthy, hardy fast growers and pretty trees, this Russian stock stands head and shoulders above all others, and the Virden Nurseries is where to get them.

CALDWELL & CO., Proprietors,
Virden, Manitoba

Fine Flavor in Peas.

The Rural New Yorker, a paper very popular in the Eastern States, grows on its own trial grounds seeds sent in by its correspondents, and in due course reports on the results. In its last issue it says that the largest and freshest pea it has grown this year was sent it in the



PRAIRIE ROSES.

On the Trail near Wawanesa, Man.

must be an object lesson, in order to get the idea firmly fixed in your mind by the effect harmonious colors have on the eye. Therefore, try all colors together and find out which you can safely use in combination. These experiments will soon convince you that the line cannot be drawn at positive colors. Intermediate shades and modifications of the primary colors must receive quite as much consideration as the primary colors themselves.

Then the principle of contrast must be taken into consideration. There are contrasts and contrasts, and not all contrasts are harmonious ones, you will find. Scarlet and yellow afford striking contrast, but not always a harmonious one. Blue and orange are not discordant, and their contrast is very decided, but it is not a pleasant combination by any means, except in rare instances where strong, high colors are depended upon to produce certain results which we would not care for under ordinary conditions. In bouquet-making we find that the most satisfactory contrasts are those by which the use of a subordinate color heightens the effect of the predominating color. We may often secure this result by using two shades of the same color.

One color or shade must be subordinate to the other in importance. They cannot have equal value in combination without detracting from or entirely spoiling the effect aimed at. Sup-

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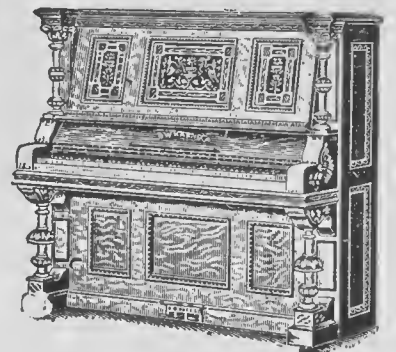
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AMONG BOY FARMERS.

During the past week we have sent out several knives and other premiums earned by boys and girls in different sections of Manitoba and the Northwest. We can supply any number of these premiums and would call the attention of our boys and girls to the first page of this issue of The Nor-West Farmer, where they will see what we offer them for a little work. See page 663. Read it carefully, then get to work and see how easy it is to get a few new subscribers to The Nor-West Farmer, thus earning something for your trouble and doing a kindness to your neighbors.

We begin with specimens of the acknowledgments we get for hooks sent. We shall be glad to hear from all who get them. One or two sent out have not reached the writers, perhaps they may have moved, but nearly all reach their proper destinations. We don't promise a hook to every correspondent, but wish to encourage all who make a praiseworthy attempt. For this reason we occasionally give a rather indifferent specimen by way of contrast.

Saltcoats, Assa., July 18, 1902.

Dear Editor—I write to thank you for the very nice hook you sent me. I was glad to see my letter in print, as it was the first time I ever had a letter printed.—WILHELMINA HUME.

Neshitt, Man.

Dear Editor—I received the hook you sent me, and was pleased to get it. It is a very nice hook. I thank Lord Strathcona for it. I have not seen any around here except my own. We all like it.—Yours truly, EDITH SELLARS.

Is going to be a success this year, as it is growing so well, and our vegetable garden is doing fine. We have green onions, and lettuce fit to use, and our peas are in blossom. We have a little heifer milking and she won't stand still hardly a minute. She is not two years old and had a nice heifer calf.—Yours truly, EDNA MACPHEAL.

Not Bad for an Eight Year old Boy.

Holland, Man., June 18, 1902.

Dear Editor—I was 8 years old the 26th of March. I go to school, I walk in the summer and drive in the winter. I have a little garden. I hoed my garden yesterday. I have peas, beets, carrots, radish, muskmelons and onions. We planted 140 maple and elm trees and 22 spruce. We live near the spruce growing wild. We have 7 horses and 2 colts, 1 is mine, I call him Prince. We have 120 young chickens and 65 hens. Some of them are mine and I feed them. I can ride horse back, carry in the wood, light fires in the morning and sweep the floor. I can feed horses, harness and hitch them up and drive. I can water the cows, feed the pigs and chickens, but I like the horses best. I have a little white kitten. My brother has two, one white and one black. Good bye, dear editor.—EDDIE NORTHEY.

Same Family—Neat Writing.

Dear Editor—I go to school. I am 9 years old. Our teacher's name is Mr. Millen. I am in the second book. I am going to get in another book by holidays. I learn reading, spelling, writing, drawing, geography, and music. I have three miles to go to school. We have 7 horses, and 2 colts, 17 head of cattle, and 3 calves. I can harness horses and harrow, draw wheat to market. I planted 10 trees this year, two of them were spruce and none of them died. I can keep house, wash dishes, and sweep the floor, and make beds. Mamma sent to Hamilton, Ont., and got ten roses, and they are all growing

think we will have lots of fun. I have no playmates here, as the German boys can't speak English.—Yours very truly, RAYMOND ROFF.

Very Neat Penmanship from a Scotch Boy.

Wellwood, Man., June 28, 1902.

Dear Editor—We came from Scotland three years ago. We have 15 head of cattle, 6 working horses, pony and colt, 3 sows and 1 boar, we had a sow that died and we raised 4 little pigs from her since they were one day old. Father made a little V shaped trough and we fed them cows' milk, bread and shorts. We have 100 hens, 4 big turkeys and 9 little ones, and have one turkey sitting on little ones. Now I will tell you what I do on the farm. My father and I put in 190 acres of wheat, 170 of which was breaking which I disked and harrowed. We always harrow before we disc the breaking and it makes a good job of it. Last fall I plowed 20 acres with a single furrow plow. This spring I helped to plow 35 acres for oats. There is a lot of work in Manitoba. I am cutting poplar trees on the prairie we are breaking. There are lots of oak trees here, which we dig out. I can milk cows, feed the calves and pigs. We have 3 Yorkshire pigs. In the winter I do the chores and saw wood. I think this is all at present. I like to read The Farmer very much.—Yours truly, A ROXBURGHSHIRE LAD.

A Good Specimen of His Age.

Calf Mountain, Man., June 17, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am 11 years old. I live a mile and a half from school and go most of the time. I am out of the fifth book and have been in two books after it. I study arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar, physiology, botany, history and geography. There are about 21 pupils going to school and our teacher's name is Mr. Shilson. Last fall I turned sheaves for father on the stack.

milk and cream are also good. As for the breed, I think the Shorthorn takes the lead, as they are good beefers and also good milkers. They should have a small head, flat forehead, the face should taper to a fine muzzle and open nostrils. They should have a bright, large eye and a medium sized ear. The horns ought to be well set, with a slight curve forward, the neck should be medium length and run neatly into the shoulders. The chest ought to be deep and broad, so as to give room for the most important vital organs. The body large, but symmetrical. The hack should be wide and straight from neck to tail and the line of the belly nearly so; ribs shape of a barrel, rump long and wide. They should have thick, soft skin, thick fine hair; the color red or red and white. I think if this is followed you will have a good cow. Hoping to find this printed in your paper, I remain, yours truly.—CLARENCE VANCE.

A French Orphan Girl's First Letter—We Shall Be Glad to Hear from Her Later on.

McDonald Hills, Assa., May 28, 1902.

Dear Editor—I see where you offer a prize to boys and girls for good letter writing and thought I would try and win a prize. I am not like the other children who write to your paper. I am an orphan girl from St. Boniface and could only speak French when I came here, and could not read or write. I am living on a ranch with Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell and will be here two years next October. I could not do anything when I came here. There are no schools nearer than 15 miles from where we live, but Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell teach me to read, write, work and speak English. I am 12 years old and can do anything that the other girls can do who write to this paper, and last week I did something that none of them has done and hope they will not do it. Mrs. McDonnell sent me to see if the milk cows were at the stable, they were not there, but not far



"HAVIN' OUR PICTUR'S TOOK."

A Neatly Written Letter From Far West.

Bowden, Alta., July 1, 1902.

Dear Editor—I have taken great pleasure in reading the letters written by the boys and girls to The Nor-West Farmer, and I think it was very kind of Lord Strathcona to offer us prizes. I lived on a farm in Ontario until two years ago, when I came out to Alberta to live with my grandpa and grandma. I go to school quite regularly, and I tried for the public school last week, but will not know if I passed until the end of July. I get up at six o'clock every morning and get breakfast, and I can bake bread, pies and cakes, sweep, wash dishes, scrub floors, make beds, and help to milk. I am very fond of reading, in fact, I would like to read nearly all the time. Some hooks I like better than others are—Ivanhoe, St. Elmo, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Robinson Crusoe, and Little Men and Women. I am also very fond of sewing, and last winter I made a log cabin quilt, and several crazy work cushions. I help to weed in the garden and in the holidays, when the berries are ripe, I go and pick berries. I intended to write long ago, but hope I will still be in time to receive a book.—Yours sincerely, ANNIE C. GILLILAND (13 years).

A Girl Correspondent Gone.

Belmont, June 21, 1902.

Dear Editor—I think you do right to criticize us. I am not too thin skinned to hear criticism on what I write. My little sister Marion, who wrote to The Nor-West Farmer, died about six weeks ago. She was sick when we got The Farmer with our letters in, and we had to read them all to her. It was a great shock to us, and now I have only one sister left. I believe that my flower garden

well. I have a garden of my own. I planted peas, radishes, carrots, musk melons and beets. I can drive a horse to town and get the mail. I live 5 miles from town and go to Sunday school and church. We have Sunday school at Mr. Taylor's. It is one mile. We are going to have a picnic to-morrow.—Yours truly, ROBERT S. NORTHEY.

Another Aspiring Ten Year old Works and Studies to Good Purpose.

Eureka Farm, Plum Coulee, Man., June 23, 1902.

Dear Editor—My father has a section here. It is mostly wheat land. We have 400 acres in wheat this year, besides flax, oats, barley, timothy and brome grass. We have 14 horses. My mother has a fine driving horse, and I take all the care of her, and of the huggy, too. We keep a lot of pigs. I have a pig, he is a pure bred Berkshire. I like machinery and I like to make things. When I am older I want to have a blacksmith shop on the farm, so that I can fix up things that get broken. I helped to make the garden and I must help to keep it clean also. I am 10 years old and I like to work. There is no English school here. I study at home. I am in the second reader and I am as far as division in arithmetic. My mother says when I am through division I can study geography. On fine Sundays I go to Sunday school in town, when it is wet I have my Sunday school lesson and catechism at home. I am glad that I am a farmer's boy because I like to farm and I want to be a farmer. I like to read. I have two books, Black Beauty and Louis — School Days. I would be very much pleased to get another. I don't want to grow up a dunce, even if I can't go to school. I am expecting some cousins from North Dakota next month to visit us, and I

Father has got 480 acres of land and 380 acres of it under cultivation. I have four brothers, but no sisters. My oldest brother, who is called Luther, is out at Indian Head. My next older brother, called Vide, is working at my uncle's. I take the cows over to our big pasture about a mile away, in the morning and go after them at night and ride an old 21 year old mare, which is called Polly. We have 11 horses, 16 cattle, 41 pigs, and 180 head of poultry. I sowed some wheat of my own and it is growing fine, but the pigs often get into it. I bought a very young pig from father for a dollar. I can ride a bicycle, I can milk and do any kind of chores. I go to Sunday school and nearly every time to church. St. Andrew's Church will have their picnic in another week. We take The Nor-West Farmer and I like to read the letters that other boys and girls have written.—Yours truly, FREDERICK ROY ARNOTT.

Only Middling Penmanship, but He Seems a Worker.

Brandon, July 4, 1902.

Dear Editor—On seeing so many letters from boys and girls, I thought I would write too. I live on a farm and am 14 years old. In the spring I drove a three-horse team nearly all the time and looked after them night and morning. I helped put in the garden as well. Since spring's work was finished I have been at pretty near all the different jobs of the farm. In the morning I help to see to the horses, let the hens out, and feed the pigs before breakfast. After breakfast I take the cows to the pasture, which is a mile and a half away. When I come back I work at several things too numerous to mention. I thought that I would write a few lines on the cow. She is a very useful animal for butter and cheese. The

away. I went to drive them in and got lost and was out for 36 hours before I was found. It rained one night and snowed the other and I had nothing to eat all that time. Mr. McDonnell was out all that time, too, looking for me with seven other men. I sometimes tell lies and get punished. I know this is not right and will try and stop doing so. This is the reason I tell you, because I want to write the truth. We have no farm here, only a garden, but lots of cattle and horses. We are milking three cows now and will soon milk more. We also keep hens and ducks and we are going to get some pigs next week. It is not lonesome here. Mr. McDonnell keeps the post office and we see lots of people. I am going to learn to ride this summer, then I can help more. I like to read the letters in The Nor-West Farmer.—Yours truly, MARIE DESGAGNE.

Miami, Man., June 27th, 1902.

Dear Editor—You need not expect a very big letter from me as I am only 11 years old. My father takes The Nor-West Farmer and I saw the letters in it, so I am going to do my best at writing one. I go to school and I am in the fourth book. I study arithmetic, reading, spelling, grammar, physiology, composition, writing, Canadian and English history. Our teacher is going to leave and go to Winnipeg at holidays. Her name is Miss Grant. We have an organ and a cream separator. I sometimes turn it. I help wash the dishes and the floor and help to do the dusting. I like reading very much. Mother says that I would do nothing else. I expect to be a school teacher. We have 7 working horses and one pony. We have 19 geese, 23 hens, 6 cows and 7 calves. We have a hank barn 70 ft. x 40 ft., with room to tie 12 horses and 24 cattle in the stables, which are underneath the barn, and a granary that holds 10,000 bus. of grain, and a nice house.—Yours truly, LOUISA CURTIS.



Best Method of Preserving Fruits.

By Mrs. J. Herrington, Morden, Man.

Preserves, to be good, must be made with care; the fruit should be fresh and your syrup well clarified. Another thing—you cannot hurry in making preserves. If you do, it only means a waste of sugar as well as fruit. I find the best way is to put a small quantity of fruit in the syrup to cook, that is, after the syrup is made and clarified. It is hard to watch a large amount of fruit and be sure it is done right.

In years gone by it was a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, but now that we have self-sealing jars, three-quarters of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit is quite sufficient; some good housekeepers use even less. The need of a large amount of sugar has passed away, as there is not so much danger of fermentation in these days when proper care is taken in regard to sealing.

Peaches, pears and apples, when peeled, should be thrown into water to prevent them turning black. I have found that currants, cherries, citron and other small fruit harden if put into the boiling syrup. The best way is to cook till tender in water with a small portion of the sugar in it, putting in the balance of the sugar when the fruit is done and let all come to a boil. I have also found that it is a good idea in pouring fruits such as peaches, apples, pears, strawberries, plums and all other fruit that is likely to become soft in cooking, to cover the fruit with a portion of the sugar and let it stand for a couple of hours. In this way the juice is drawn from the fruit. When cooking your preserves do not let them boil, but simmer gently, cooking till the fruit is clear and tender. Long cooking not only darkens the preserves but spoils the flavor as well.

Always use granulated sugar for preserving. A pint of water to two lbs. of sugar makes a good syrup. When the syrup begins to boil add the white of an egg to clear it, removing the scum as it rises to the top. When quite clear put in your fruit, a few at a time. When done lift carefully with your skimmer into your sealers. When all are done pour over the fruit in the jars, which you have only half filled, the boiling syrup, filling to the top; then seal quickly. When cold put in a cool place and cover with paper, as the light helps to destroy preserved fruits.

Anyone cannot fail to have good fruit all the year round if the few hints given are carefully followed.

If a farmer is not able to afford the imported fruits, there are our wild ones from which many a farmer's wife and daughters can make most delicious preserves and jellies. I find the best way to preserve wild plums, of which there usually is a large crop every year, is to take them when ripe and remove the pits; then make a syrup of three-quarters of a pound of sugar to one of plums, making your syrup as above; then put in the plums, let simmer gently for an hour, then seal. If for jelly, put the plums on to boil covered with water; when cooked soft pour into a flannel bag and let drain; when done draining, to one pint of the juice add one pound of sugar; let boil for twenty minutes, then pour into glasses and seal with the white of an egg and paper.

The wild cranberries also make good jelly and preserves. Make the jelly in the same way as that given for plums; make your syrup also in the same way. Then put in the cranberries, let cook for fifteen minutes and seal in the usual way.

Wild currants make a lovely preserve if done in the same manner and the small pin cherry makes a splendid jelly.

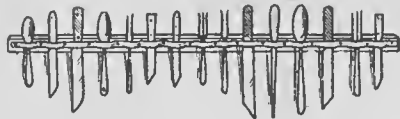
Where can you find a more delicious preserve than that made from our wild strawberries and raspberries? Indeed, I must confess they are my favorite preserves. In doing up these fruits, take a small part of the sugar which you have weighed out and sprinkle over the fruit. Do this an hour before cooking; when ready, make your syrup, then add your fruit, cook slowly for twenty minutes, seal hot.

Last, but not least, there are the wild saskatoons, from which a very nice preserve can be made, doing them the same as you would do your blueberries. In the farmer's garden there is always to be found rhubarb. Cut this fruit into small pieces and draw out the juice by covering with sugar for a couple of hours, then pour off the juice which the sugar has drawn out, add the balance of your sugar to it, boil into a syrup, then add your fruit and cook for an hour, bottle and seal and you will have a very good preserve for winter use.

There is no need for the farmer or his family to have an empty cellar in regard to preserves, for with a very little labor and money he may have a good supply of preserved fruits the year round.

A Handy Device.

An original device for keeping the spoons, knives and forks one uses in a kitchen in a neat and handy place has given satisfaction for six years. The baking is prepared on a broad shelf in the pantry. On the wall at the right side of this broad shelf, a cleat was nailed securely. It is about two inches wide one inch thick and twenty inches long. A piece of elastic webbing, black, and about an inch wide, was tacked firmly to one end; it was then pulled tightly and stretched a little before being turned in and tacked at the other end; between the two ends tacks are



driven at irregular distances, for wide and narrow knives, and for different sizes of spoons. Even a tiny salt spoon for measuring has its place, and the smallest of paring knives, too. Space being limited, this saves the room of a knife box on the shelf. The articles themselves are much more easily taken up to use than they could be from a box and stay in better condition. Each one is always in its place and can be found in the dark if necessary. Silk elastic lasts longer than a cotton quality, paying in the end much more than the difference in cost. Large-headed tacks were used, of a strong kind. When the elastic wears and becomes loose it can be drawn up tightly after removing tacks; the tacks are then driven in once more.—Selected.

Common Mercies.

Dear Lord, are we ever so thankful,
As thankful as we should be to thee,
For Thine angels sent down to defend us
From dangers our eyes never see;
From perils that lurk unsuspected;
The powers of earth and of air;
The while we are heaven-protected,
And guarded from evil and snare.
Are we grateful, as grateful we should be,
For commonplace days of delight,
When safe we fare forth to our labor,
And safe we fare homeward at night;
For the weeks in which nothing has happened
Save commonplace toiling and play,
When we've worked at the tasks of the household,
And peace hushed the house day by day?
Forgive us who live by thy bounty?
That often our lives are so bare
Of the garlands of praise, that should render
All votive and fragrant each prayer;
Dear Lord, in the sharpness of trouble,
We cry from the depths to the throne!
In the long days of gladness and beauty;
Take Thou the glad hearts as Thine own;
Oh, common are sunshine and flowers,
And common are raindrops and dew,
And the gay little footsteps of children,
And common the love that holds true;
So Lord, for our commonplace mercies,
That straight from thy hand are bestowed,
We are fain to uplift our thanksgivings;
Take, Lord, the long debt we have owed.
—Margaret Sangster.

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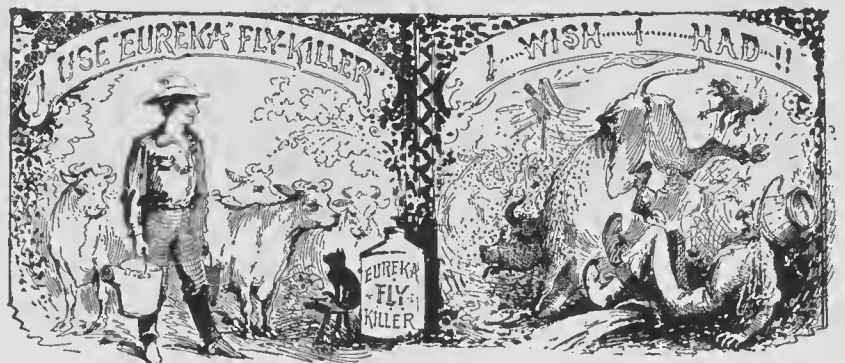
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When ordering please give lengths desired at front and back, as also the waist measurement.

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If you cannot buy Eureka Fly Killers and Sprayers from your dealer, send direct to us and we will supply you.

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Reading for the Farm Home.

By Mrs. Arch. McRae, Pense, Assa.

Of all the influences about us in the present age, perhaps none is so largely educative as that of reading. The press even distances the pulpit in its control over the minds of men, for the paper and the pamphlet go where the pastor and preacher cannot find their way. At every street corner, and a dozen times along every block of houses, the written word appears to the eye. The child from its cradle is surrounded with some kind of literature. Our education, whether we will or not, goes on with all the growing years and is chiefly remitted to ourselves. And we shall find when all the years are told that nothing has so moulded and fashioned our inner lives—so made us what in the end we shall be—as reading. Read we must and will; it is the passion of the present age. And here come up certain questions. What to read? What not to read? When to read? How to read?

world's earliest and sweetest teachers, the poets. Read Tennyson and Longfellow, and time would fail to tell of Campbell and Coleridge and Scott and many more. Now the mind is well in training, and it enters lovely avenues, open on every side, and reads of the wonders of the flowers, the treasures of the sea, the romance of the birds of the air. When we have read history, biography and poetry we are at least able to reject the bad and choose the good.

Read few novels by fewer authors, and read these often. Take the novels that in your unread childhood you would have dashed down as dry. I need not mention the magazines and the weekly journals, because those papers of our firesides include in themselves in their best varieties all the departments of reading that I have described.

But there is one book which is a library in itself. He who has not read and re-read the English Bible knows nothing of English literature. There is history, biography, travels, philosophy, poetry, depths of science, and sweetest romances of youth, love and adventure, that have the added glory of being true.

ing to, takes from your mental or spiritual strength. In reading, do so with fixed attention; if you are only reading five minutes, let whatever your mind applies itself to be seized with so firm a grasp that thenceforth it is a part of itself. Learn all you can about the authors of the books you read. This will give you a vital interest in your books and help them to become your friends.

At this day it is easy to provide reading matter of a good kind for our farm homes, as books and magazines are abundant and very cheap. A home without books is like a garden without flowers, like a forest without birds or sunshine, like a house without furniture; they are guide-posts to point us on our way to success. From our children's first primer we must set ourselves to create in them a sound and healthful taste that would loathe all poisons of the mind, for Satan is prompt enough to sow evil reading to beguile the mind and corrupt the taste. A universal custom in all the common schools of Scotland was, having learned their letters and some small syllables, the children were at once passed into the Book of Proverbs, where they had their minds stored with the highest moral truths—while it was supplie it received a bent in a direction largely favorable to future well doing and success. I think a great deal more could be said on this subject, but fearing my paper is getting too lengthy, I will now close by saying to parents: Choose the reading matter for the home; beware of dime novels and flash papers and what they call in England, "Penny dreadfuls."

WAS IN FOUR HOSPITALS.

Doctors Said I Would Never be Well Again—Am Now at Work after Six Years of Illness—Thanks to

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The case described below was a very severe one and well illustrates the power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in curing the most serious and complicated diseases. You can be certain of this preparation doing you good because it works hand-in-hand with nature in building up the system.

Mr. Simon Cloutier, shoemaker, 110 Lagachetiere street, Montreal, Quebec, states: "For six years I was not able to work, my nerves were all unstrung and my digestion bad. I had severe attacks of headache, could not sleep and suffered with shooting pains in the small of my back. I was in four hospitals, but the doctors could not cure me. They said I would never be well again. In spite of their decision, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food some months ago, and I am convinced that I owe my life to this medicine. I have now been at work for over two weeks and believe that my health has been fully restored. It is a pleasure for me to add my testimony to the hosts of others from persons who have been cured by this wonderful medicine."

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IN THEIR PLAIDIES.

A Little Manitoba Aunt and Her Niece and Nephew, at Olive, Man.

We will first take—What to read? We say nothing now of the inspired book, but answer, Let the first reading be of history; this lays in the mind a solid foundation of thinking, judging and comparing. History belongs to the domain of truth, and as truth is fundamental to all that is good and worth possessing history should be read, not merely until the mind is in possession of certain facts, but until it has gained a bent for sound reading. A young child given historic reading from its first acquaintance with books will always love that reading and develop a literary taste. Those whose taste has been vitiated so that they dislike history can restore the natural taste by a faithful course of twelve months' historic reading.

Next after history we should read biography, and then, lest this solid reading make your mental motion plodding and cumbersome, sit at the feet of the

The Bible is a standard of pure taste for there flow as from a blessed fountain the life currents of the soul.

I suppose I have not dwelt as I should on the need of reading along the line of our business or work. Much of the reading of each person who has a business should be about that business. He must read other things for recreation, rest or information; but he must read mainly in the line of his own duties. The farmer must read books on farming, on soils, live stock, horticulture, etc.

Books form in us habits of thought which shall live forever; so it is better to read a few good books thoroughly than a lot of books carelessly. A book can hardly be called good if it does not contain some passage, or at least some one sentence, worthy of being stored up in one's memory. There are some books which are full of the choicest wisdom; never read that which, instead of add-

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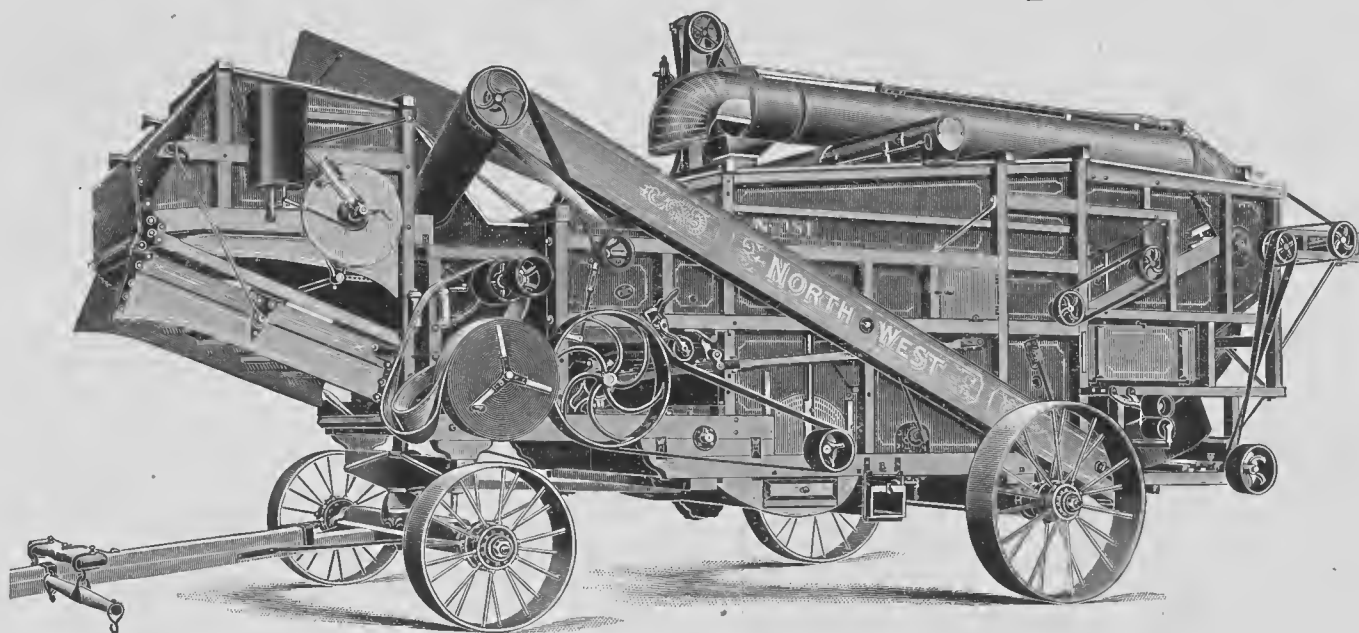
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MR. JOHN STEVENS, Agent, P.O. Box 727, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Art of Preserving Fruit.

By Miss M. J. Bourne, Ridgewood,
Innisfail, Alta.

It seems to me rather unnecessary to explain to the feminine readers the art of preserving fruit; so it is for the sake of the bachelor, who, poor fellow, has no one to make it for him or eat it with him, that I shall try to expound the intricate process of making jam. Now, my bachelor friends, don't get alarmed by the above sentence; it is only om-palash. The fact is, making good jam simply lies in knowing how, and, of course, when you have read this paper you will know how. Follow the directions minutely and your lady callers will turn green with envy when they see and taste your marvellous productions in fruit and jelly. A little practice and you will not need to buy those little tubs of supposed jam, but chiefly adulteration which you get in the stores.

Now for business. Give ear and thought and between us we shall make a grand success of the undertaking. First gather the fruit—the worst part of the whole affair to my way of thinking—then pick it over to see that there are no crushed mosquitoes, or lively spiders, or withered leaves and stems in it. That done, get the preserving kettle ready. Don't use an iron pot or your jam may take on the shades of night, besides having a flavor which is not desirable in the present instance. A porcelain-lined kettle is the best. If you haven't one, borrow one. Now weigh the kettle. That done, put the fruit in and weigh again, deducting the weight of the kettle from the total. Now, to every pound of berries allow three-quarters of a pound of the best white sugar. This done, set the whole on the stove, not in too hot a place or it may burn before the juice has had time to escape from the fruit. If you like—and I think it is a better plan—you could let the fruit come to the boiling point before you put in the sugar, as it is not apt to burn until the sugar is added. A pinch of salt is a great improvement to any jam. Keep the pot boiling and stir constantly. You should have a long spoon to stir with. Now, as to how long it should boil. My advice is, give it enough while you are at it, for it is easier to do it then than having to boil it over in case of fermentation. Give it at least a half hour of boiling. For gooseberries and currants you might put a half cup of water to every four pounds of the fruit, and add sugar pound for pound.

Rhubarb makes nice jam. It should be prepared and cut the night before and strewn with sugar. In the morning put the juice, which has melted out with the sugar, into the kettle and boil until syrupy, then put in the rhubarb; let it boil gently and do not stir or you will break the pieces of rhubarb. Rhubarb and currants make a nice mixture. Saskatoons do not keep well unless mixed with other fruit. Raspberries, currants or rhubarb go well with them.

Wild cherries and high bush cranberries make a tasty syrup if, after you have boiled them without sugar until all the juice is out, you take them off, let cool a little, and strain through a coarse wire sieve to take out the objectionable stones and skins. Crush all the fleshy matter through the sieve. This done, put back the juice into the kettle and add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to the pound of juice. When the jam has boiled enough set it on a side table to cool off just a little and get your cans ready at hand. Now dish up all the jam before it gets cold and leave the jars to cool while you clean up, with great gusto, the jam kettle. By the time I close this paper the jam will be cold, then you can cover it.

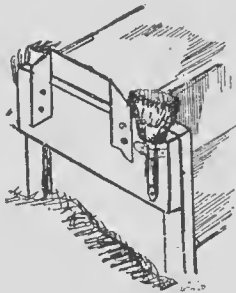
Now, I suppose I had better enlighten you on the mysteries of jelly. The following directions apply to fruits in general. For jelly the fruit should not be over ripe, as it will set better. I take it for granted that you have a thick stone jar. When your fruit is well looked over put it in this jar and set it in a pot of warm, not hot, water. Let it come

slowly to the boil and keep the jar closely covered until the fruit is broken. This may take three-quarters of an hour. Then pour it into a cotton sack, tie the top, make a loop on the end of the string and hang it on a convenient nail, letting the juice drip into a clean bowl below. Here you can leave it for some hours. The jelly will be brighter and clearer if you don't squeeze the bag. To every pint of the juice thus obtained add one pound of sugar. Place the pot over the fire and boil gently until the jelly thickens when you put a little on a cold plate. Carefully remove all scum as it rises, pour the jelly into glasses, and keep in a dry place.

Now for covering both the jelly and jam. Cut round pieces of white paper to fit inside each pot, nick the edges and it will fit better; dip them in a solution of formalin to prevent mould, and put them evenly and gently down on the jam surface. Now put on the gem covers and paste paper over others. Keep in a dry, dark place. If ever the jam shows signs of fermentation, put it into the pot again, add more sugar and boil. The same process will kill mould should it enter the jam and it will taste like newly made preserves.

Foot Scraper and Mud Brush.

Nothing so annoys the good housewife on the farm as to have the men folks carry in a lot of mud on their boots. This can be saved by a little trouble. The materials needed are an old scythe and an old broom. Have the blacksmith cut and bend the former to the shape shown in the cut, and fasten it to the doorstep.



Trim the latter even, and cut the handle off 12 to 15 inches from the brush, and fasten it beside the scraper. This affair is a great saving to floors and carpets, and conducive to the good nature of the housewife. An old broom with a short handle is an excellent thing for cleaning roots and vegetables in the cellar also.—Kansas Farmer.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. (Advt.)

The Timid Doll.

Helen, five years old, was sent to bed alone, on the third floor, Louise being sick and kept down in her mother's room. It was the first time Helen had thus taken on the grown person's burden, and she was so good about it that presently her elder sister crept up into the room to see how she was getting along and to tell her a story. She found her with hands clinched around her doll and with her eyes and mouth screwed up tightly.

Helen opened her eyes with a start and gasped: "Oh, sister!"

"Why, what's the matter, Helen?"

"Well, you see, this doll is afraid, and I have to hold her hand. She is 'fraid of foxes and—tigers!"

"Nonsense, dearie," the sister said.

"Oh, but she's afraid of more than that—robbers and burglars!"

"Well, why didn't you tell her that mamma and sister were right down stairs?"

"Well, 'at is 'e funny part of it. I kept saying just as fast as I could: 'My mozzer is right down 'airs; my sister is right down 'airs; my mozzer can hear me if I call'—but 'at doll kept right on being afraid!"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Better than Advice.

The other day, when a horse drawing a cartful of coal got stalled on West Street, the public was promptly on hand with advice.

"Put on the whip!" shouted the driver of an express wagon.

"Take him by the head!" added a truckman.

"If that was my hoss," said a man with a bundle of clothes under his arm, "I'd tie a cloth over his eyes. I've seen it tried a hundred times, and it makes 'em pull their hest."

"Don't believe it," said the man with the cane. "I've owned horses all my life, and I've had some had ones among them. The only thing to do is to blow into his right ear."

"You mean the left," said a small man with a very thin voice.

"No, I don't! I mean the right ear. I've tried it often enough, I guess."

A crowd of fifty people had gathered, and now the driver got down and looked the ground over. One wheel was down in a rut. He stood looking at it, his hand on the horse's hip, and everybody around him tendering advice, when a couple of sailors came along and one of them called out—

"Ay! mate, but here's a craft on a reef!"

"Over with her, then."

Both seized a wheel for a lift, the driver clucked for the horse to go ahead, and away went the load as easy as you please. They were the only two of the whole crowd who had not advised the driver how to do it.—New York Sun.

Not on the Bill of Fare.

It was in one of the large down-town restaurants that the short little woman and her tall husband went for dinner.

"Will you have oysters?" asked he, glancing over the bill of fare.

"Yes," said the short little woman, as she tried in vain to touch her toes to the floor.

"And, John, I want a hassock."

John nodded, and as he handed his order to the waiter said, "And bring a hassock for the lady."

"One hassock?" asked the waiter, with what John thought more than ordinary interest.

The waiter did not go, while his face got red. Then he came around to John's side and speaking softly, said:

"Say, mister, I haven't been here long, and I'm not on to all these things. Will the lady have the hassock broiled or fried?"


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To receive a DR. SANDEN HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT on free trial, you have simply to drop me a letter or postal card and I will arrange to send an appliance. You can wear it 60 days, then pay me only if cured. If not, return the Belt. That is all. Thousands have been put out on these terms. That is the faith I have. Think of it. No sickening, bad tasting drugs, no inconvenience, no loss of time from work or pleasure. You simply place my Belt comfortably about the waist bed-times, take it off mornings. It sends a pleasant, warm, soothing current of real life through the weakened parts while you sleep. Overcomes drains, nervousness, impotency, lame-back, varicocele. Benefits to back and nerves at once. Upon request I send in plain sealed envelope my

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One for weak men only. The other treats of Rheumatism, Bladder Disorders, etc., (both sexes), and how my Herculex Belt cures such. Symptom blanks free for those wishing my personal advice. Established 30 years. The highest development in electro-curative appliances. Remember absolutely free trial.

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TRADE MARK

Tramps and Their Symbols.

I have met men like Josiah Flynt and Walter Wyckoff, who transformed themselves into full-fledged tramps for the sake of making copy from their adventures. I have met but one actor, however, who, to get at the realism of a tramp's appearance and feelings and language, turned hobo. That man was Walter Jones, and how well he succeeded we who saw his "Charley Tatters in 1492" well remember. Nearly ten years it is since that clever character was portrayed and I have never cared to see a stage tramp since; they are all parodies beside Charley Tatters. He was as real as pitiful human nature. I found him in his dressing room one night, where he had a long wait between acts. He looked, from the tips of his almost soleless shoes to the top lock in his tangled wig, the veritable tramp, realistic at the closest range. His story of a hobo's life was an interesting one.

"Charley Tatters is not a composite of the tramp genus," said Jones; "while I talk to you I'm going to sketch the particular tramp who posed for me, as it were." He laid a pad on his ragged knee, dipped a rebellious old pen in an ink bottle and the result was a sketch, accompanied by certain symbols.


"Shall I tell you where I met him? I was travelling one spring with a comedy troupe. I was playing the role of a gay summer man, but out of working hours my mind ran on the part I had undertaken for the fall, the royal role of King Ferdinand in 1492, doubling up in a tramp sketch. I knew tramps well from close range—I'll tell you that story later. What I was in doubt of just then was a make-up. I hesitated between Irish and American.

"One day, on a treeless, sun-beaten

playing as long as we could find anybody to trust us, hardly able to keep body and soul together. At last I knew what it meant to be stranded, without a cent, without a postage stamp, far in the West.

"Fortunately it was on the edge of summer. One day while wandering about a Colorado city, hungry and footsore, I fell in with a crowd of tramps. I had grown nearly as seedy as some of them, so they hailed me in brotherly fashion and invited me to share a savory smelling supper. I was also directed to a good hay bed, where I slept the sleep of the weary. I spent the next day with them, which was a rainy one, in a deserted barn. They had got a lay-out of food together from somewhere, and I can assure you I did not starve. I listened to their tales of adventure, of reminiscence and experience, with a queer tingling emotion, which I think must have been the awakening of gypsy blood handed down to me from some distant ancestry. I argued it was impossible for me to get home to the east; there was not a show on the road till fall; I might as well turn hobo and have a taste of a strange new life. The possibility then occurred to me of making material out of my experiences. I had seen stage tramps by the score; here with the real thing for comrades, I knew every stage tramp was a travesty.

"That was the beginning of a whole summer of outdoor life. I was promptly initiated into what might be called the secret service code of trampdom. The first thing I learned to look for was the signs of hospitality or warning one can find always somewhere about the farmhouse or country place. The rude drawings hardly need a key. When on some white gatepost I found the sketch of a gun, I stole further down the road;



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gate post signs, although in the length and breadth of the continent there are others I do not know. They are generally sketched with a spent electric light carbon which always finds its way into a tramp's pocket, when he is lucky enough to possess one. Often when I am vacationing now in country places, habit takes me prowling about the barns or whitewashed houses. If I have not found a secret sign on the gatepost I know I shall find it somewhere.

"I have told you how I spent one summer, sleeping in barns, green fields or leafy woods, eating heartily a meal when I could get it, going cheerfully without one when I had to, and hobnobbing with an exiled people, who are after all not so much worse than many an element I have encountered in polite society. There is a good fellowship in the average tramp, a streak of sympathy, a love of nature and an utter carelessness of the future which is as strange a medley of human nature as I ever encountered. The woman whose only knowledge of tramps is the disappointed or ferocious look she encounters as she turns one unfed from her back door knows little but the exterior, and that is seldom inviting. There are other sides; I have seen them.

"Well, soon came the fall. I knew the theatrical world was beginning to wake up, so I crawled under the bumpers of a parlor coach at Pittsburg and on that made the trip to New York. I shall never in my life forget that ride. I tumbled out, blinded and choked with cinders, chilled to the marrow bone, stiffened in every joint, wet to the skin, and the blackest specimen of humanity you could conjure. That was the end of my career as a tramp, except on the stage.

"Did I ever regret it? No, I cannot say I did. It later coined for me thousands of dollars; it also gave me a most vivid glimpse of the under side of life." —Exchange.

Face the future bravely.

If thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small.

The lambs are for thy clothing and the goats the price of the field.

A "sit-down method" won't do a minute in this age of aggressiveness.

A man's pride shall bring him low, but honor shall uphold the humble in spirit.

A man does not necessarily have to be a lawyer to have good, hard sense.

There is nothing else on earth so annoying as procrastination in decisions.

Meddle not with them that are given to change.

The upright shall have good things in possession.

A just man falleth seven times and riseth up again.

He that hardeneth his heart shall fall into mischief.

A Great Railway

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway owns and operates all equipment on its 6,600 miles of road, including Sleeping Cars, Parlor Cars and Dining Cars, maintaining an excellence of service unequalled on any railway in the world.

Its Daylight Express (making direct connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with morning trains from the North and West) leaves Minneapolis 7.50 a.m. and St. Paul 7.00 p.m. and Chicago 9.25 p.m. same day. This train is electric lighted, carries new Coaches of latest type, Observation Buffet Parlor Car, and Dining Car serving supper.

Its No. 2 (connecting at St. Paul and Minneapolis with the fast transcontinental trains from the coast) leaves Minneapolis 5.25 p.m. and St. Paul 6.00 p.m., daily, reaching Chicago 7.00 o'clock next morning, at which point direct connections are made with all trains for the East and South. This train is electric lighted, carries modern Coaches, first-class Standard Sleeping Cars, and Dining Car serving supper.

Its PIONEER LIMITED—the Famous Train of the World—leaves Minneapolis 8.00 p.m. and St. Paul 8.35 p.m., daily, reaching Milwaukee 7.00 and Chicago 9.30 next morning. This train is brilliantly lighted by electricity, inside and out, and carries Compartment Sleeping Cars, Standard Sleeping Cars, Buffet Library, Smoking Car, Free Reclining Chair Car, modern Coaches, and Dining Car serving breakfast a la carte. The equipment composing the PIONEER is the costliest and handsomest in the world.

In purchasing your tickets to the East or South, request your home ticket agent to route you via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. from St. Paul.

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THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

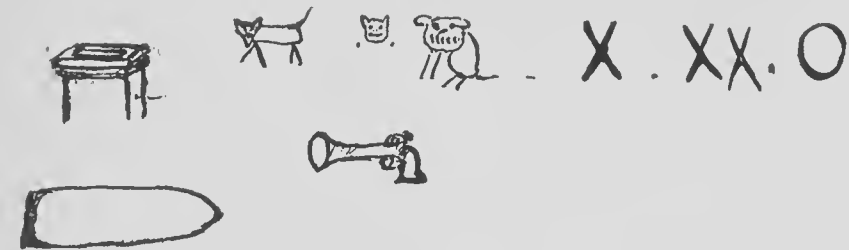
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BREAKFAST—SUPPER

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



plain in Nebraska, our train came to a standstill. Something had broken; it might be a couple of hours before we could start again. Our company had been travelling for six hours, so we cheerfully got off to stretch our wearied limbs. I sauntered off alone with a cigar between my teeth. I saw something move in a haystack ahead of me. I stood still and watched. Out of it crawled the most extraordinary tramp I had ever encountered; tattered, dirty, unshaven, unwashed, shoeless, except for the remains of footwear tied on with string, and hatless, unless you would consider a man covered who wore a hat brim. There was an attempt at jauntiness in the remains of a shirt bosom and a shoestring tie. In spite of it he looked joyous as the sunshine overhead, healthy and care free.

"Sit still," I called; "I'll pay a dollar for leave to sketch you." He burst into a merry laugh and stooped forward eagerly to pick up the butt of a cigar I threw away.

"I'm a lulu of a picter," he laughed. "I hadn't a camera, so I put him with pencil on a page of my notebook. I gave him his dollar, and a pass to any theatre where he found my name billed, for as I told him he might there see himself in real life. That was five years ago. Poor Charley Tatters, his pass has never been presented.

"To go farther back than that, to the days when I was a tramp myself. It occurred very early in my stage career. I held a clerkship in a city bank, as good a position as any young fellow could wish for; then the fever to turn actor took hold of me. I started gayly enough with a barnstorming company bound for the other side of the continent. When my money was done, and I waited week after week for salary day to occur, I was too youthful and too light hearted to worry. We kept on

I had a strong objection so early in my career to being riddled full of holes by some intrepid farmer. The outline of a dog of warlike proportions, with wild eyes and ferocious teeth, was wont to make me go breakfastless. My summer wardrobe was not in condition to allow of farther mutilation. If I felt brave enough to kick a yelping cur, I sauntered in recklessly at the gate which bore a portrait of a toy dog. Once past him one could easily get a bite. A big round 'O' did not make one wild to approach the premises it adorned; it generally portrayed a hostess with a nature of adamant. A single 'X' stood for a cross saw, which with small manipulation might earn a meal; two X's made a tramp of none too vigorous a make-up go farther down the road; it suggested considerable wood cutting in exchange for a meal. The sign every tramp looks for anxiously is a crudely drawn table with a lop-sided coffee cup and a plate upon it. Beyond that gate-post dwells a sweet, simple, motherly soul, who will welcome the most dilapidated hobo into her spotless kitchen and set before him a good square meal. She may sit beside him inquiring as to the safety of his soul and she may give him a mother's gentle advice. Or, she may have a story to tell, tearfully, of a wayward boy, lost somewhere in the great world, and all the fee she asks for her gracious hospitality is a simple request that in the wanderings of her guest, he may look about for her absent boy and give him a loving message of a mother's longing and watching. I have met just such a hostess as this more than once and listened to such a story, and I have thought sometimes I would rather face the dog of ferocious teeth. Such a story told as such a mother can tell it, ought to give the average hobo a remorseful half hour.

I think I have told you of all the